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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Constitution Is Toasted

It Bases Liberties and Hopes

Justice McReynolds Hails Law

Europe Ponders Its Road

Japan and Italy Pile on Arms

Dynamite, Dictation or Law?

THE Constitution is thrust into the consciousness of the people of the United States by three outstanding events. The Republican conference of 12 mid-western states at Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's home, voices "Save the Constitution" as its slogan and considers changing the name from Republican to Constitutional Party. In Washington the House, by 264 to 121, passes the bill which revises and reduces NRA to fit the Constitution. At Nashville, Tenn., Associate Justice James C. McReynolds of the Supreme Court asks the dining Tennessee bar to drink with him a toast to the Constitution and after that a toast to the President. Before the toast, which is drunk in water and which releases a long burst of applause, the Associate Justice gives his characterization of the Constitution—"It is the foundation of our liberties and the only sure foundation of our hopes."

¶ Mr. Justice McReynolds says that the Supreme Court is "struggling through a period of intense difficulties." Back of his words rises the picture of the obligation upon the nine court justices of deciding rightly between new and very decided trends in public thinking and the fixed Constitution and statutes. By resorting to fundamentals the judges can find a way. The court, says the Associate Justice, finds itself confronted day by day with problems unknown years ago, but which, happily, have an unfailing solution—"A solution with those principles which have been known since the Wise Men were led by the Star of Bethlehem."

¶ Geneva studies the evidence to answer the all-important question: Which way is Europe going? The two answers see other nations traveling along with Germany or associated against it. On the side of reconciliation are Britain's efforts to keep the door open for Germany's return to the fold, Germany's expressed readiness mutually to reduce arms and enter an air pact and its disavowal of a territorial quarrel with France. On the other hand, are Europe's wide fear of Germany's expanding arms, Italy's determination to keep Austria free, and several new pacts. Perhaps not through pacts nor through arms and fears lies Europe's way, but only through the fundamentals Justice McReynolds finds good for the Supreme Court—With the Star of Bethlehem go the principles of the Sermon on the Mount.

¶ Japan's troop movements to Tientsin strengthen the belief that China is to feel again the subjugating hand. Japan's demands upon China are reported as going to such extremes as recognition of Manchoukuo and the retirement of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. British Ambassador Sir Robert Clive in Tokyo asks the Government to define its intentions in north China. The Vice-Foreign Minister replies that Japan's pressures are entirely reasonable. Headlines of the Nationalistic Tokyo newspaper Kokumin are illuminating. "Dark Clouds Overhang North China—All Preparations are Complete."

¶ As Japan moves in China, Italy pushes its plans in East Africa. Premier Mussolini flies to Cagliari and reviews the Sabauda Division before it sails for the borders of Ethiopia. He tells the soldiers Italy has an old and a new account with Ethiopia "and we will settle them." Just as Japan draws into its shell in directing its China plans, so Italy asserts its independence in the African campaign. Referring doubtless to Britain, Mussolini uses strong words—"We will settle without taking any account of what is said beyond the frontier."

¶ President Roosevelt asks Congress for legislation which ultimately will give the Interstate Commerce Commission control of transportation of rail, road, waterway and air. But only "helps" are asked of this session; the full problem is deferred to next year. The President regards transportation revision and regulation as primary—But time and resources and full strength are essential when he sets out to win his objectives.

¶ The day's news gives a thoughtful panorama of forces men are applying to their problems. Japan pours more troops into China, Italy sends more men and munitions to Ethiopia's border, Europe wonders whether it will league with or against rearming Germany. The American Federation of Labor comes out for a Constitutional amendment to halt the Supreme Court and permit broad federal control over social and economic conditions. From dynamite to dictation runs the list of forces to gain human ends. But Associate Justice James McReynolds, great judge and seer, points men's eyes to the quiet statutory law—And the basic law covering all needs he finds has been divinely given to men.

Waiting Policy In U. S. on New Move by Japan

Military Domination of North China Affects Vital Treaty Rights

Observers Alarmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Growing awareness of the extremely serious crisis in North China is manifest in the capital. There are no signs of action in the State Department, where watchful waiting is the most flattering description of Far Eastern policy that can be applied during the continued absence of Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, head of the Far Eastern division, and William Phillips, Under Secretary of State.

But in subordinate circles, and among the well-informed observers, gravity respecting the situation borders on alarm. These observers agree on the following analysis of the situation:

1. That the Japanese military are going right ahead with their ambitious program in North China, feeling that accelerated action has been forced upon them by general European uncertainty, the Abyssinian crisis, American confusion, and lack of vigorous policy in the Far East.

Issue of Recognition

2. The program is aimed not so much at further military domination of North China, but at wresting a recognition of the Manchoukuo State from the Chinese Government. This obtained, the props would be knocked from under American, British, and League of Nations insistence on non-recognition and the preservation of the sanctity of the nine-power treaty.

3. But such a program would immediately and automatically threaten the extensive treaty rights which the United States, Great Britain, and other powers have in Peiping and Tientsin, and would brook no good for Shanghai itself, where the foreign stake is immense.

4. For this reason, it is felt in Washington, Great Britain is seriously aroused, and Stanley Baldwin and Anthony Eden last week sent out feelers for American co-operation.

American Air Power

5. The Japanese action at this time is also hung on a long-range motive. Japanese observers here fully confirm the view that the military's policy has been accelerated by the onrushing force of American air power. The current naval maneuvers—which were surprisingly cut short last night a few days ahead of time—have demonstrated the rapidly growing might of the American aerial arm, rendering the old naval balance of power nugatory, and forcing Japan to act in north China before air power has become overwhelming.

6. In the face of this stirring situation, there is no indication of American policy. It seems to observers that grounds for a foreign protest in Peiping and Tientsin against the overwhelming tide of Japanese troops—with apparently an extensive new detachment coming next week—is far greater than it was in Manchuria. Yet there is not the slightest evidence of any American or Anglo-American action.

On the lines of policy, the trial balloons sent up publicly by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden and the im-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Nippon Note Insists China Recognize Its Manchoukuo Regime

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SHANGHAI, June 9—China's 32nd Army, considered among China's best troops, today began moving toward Tientsin, where Sino-Japanese relations apparently are approaching some sort of crisis.

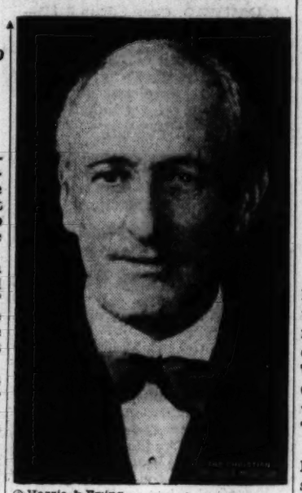
TOKYO, June 8 (AP)—Vernacular newspaper dispatches from China reported today that Japan has fixed Tuesday, June 11, as the day by which the Nanking Government must bow to the Imperial Government's North China demands.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office declined to comment except to say the demands still are secret and that a "final note" handed to Chinese authorities at Peiping by a Japanese army representative could not be considered an ultimatum.

Maj. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attaché at Tientsin, said one of the Japanese Army demands is that China recognize the new Empire of Manchoukuo, wrested from China. He declared: "We seek a solution of all Chinese-Japanese problems, including that of the 'puppet regime.' By that latter phrase I mean China's recognition of the new Empire."

Justice McReynolds Proposes Toast to the Constitution; Then to Nation's President

Jurist Says Resort to Fundamentals Affords Best Satisfaction



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James C. McReynolds
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 8 (AP)—To an audience of lawyersJ. C. McReynolds, associate ustice of the United States Supreme Court, last night, proposed two toasts—one to the Constitution, the other to the President.

The venerable jurist—who said in a dissenting opinion on the gold case that "the Constitution is gone"—took members of the Tennessee Bar Association by surprise as he rose to address them, holding a glass of water and saying:

"I ask you to rise and drink a toast with me to the foundation of our liberties and the only sure foundation of our hopes—the Constitution of the United States."

When the toast had been drunk and resounding cheers had quieted, the former member of the Nashville bar requested a second toast, "To the President of the United States."

Wave after wave of applause swept through the crowded session room in response to the procedure, which Mr. Justice McReynolds had termed "a little bit unusual."

The Supreme Court, he then told his audience, "is struggling through a period of intense difficulties."

"It finds itself," he continued, 'confronted with problems day by day which were unknown years ago, but yet finds a solution with those old principles which have been known since the Star of Bethlehem first led the Wise Men to Jesus.

"Always by resort to the fundamentals, one can find a way which to his own mind yields satisfaction, and when it does he loves to have it applauded, but whether applause or condemnation comes he is at peace with himself—and with himself he must live."

Wallace Blames Industry in Talk To Women's Clubs

Lack of Economic Balance Laid to Failure to Maintain Production

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 8—The restriction of food production benefits the consumer as well as the farmer, but the failure of industry to maintain prewar production levels is what keeps the economic system out of balance, Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, told the triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, ending 24 hours of political tacking back and forth in which the women heard the Rooseveltian policies denounced and praised.

There are 2,000,000 votes within the membership of the organization whose representatives have gone off today to see Henry Ford's Greenfield Village and Detroit's River Clubs still uncertain as to where 1936 will find them in the political line-up.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, had dwelt heavy on the "scarcity economy" and Secretary Wallace first said that "no fair minded person would ever call it that," and then asserted that in the attempt to reach a common understanding "there is constant interference, some of it coming from newspapers with an ax to grind, some of it coming from ambitious politicians and designing demagogues."

"The only answer to the problem," said Secretary Wallace, "is first to grant producing groups the right to organize, and second, to insist that these groups work for continually expanding purchasing power and economic balance among themselves."

The attempt to limit production to the 1435 pounds per capita consumption in the 20s while at the same time stipulating that the consumer shall not pay a larger percentage of his retail dollar for farm products than he paid between 1909 and 1914, he said, is much more to the advantage of the consumer than the tariff walls raised by industry, "for monopolistic purposes" and he made it clear that agriculture will cheerfully give up its processing tax if industry will give up its tariff, and its marketing agreements if industry will abandon its corporate structure.

Still Growing

Out in the fields there is still growing a third of an acre in wheat, three quarters of an acre in corn and one seventh of an acre in cotton for each American consumer, and in spite of the drought Secretary Wallace declared that there will be on July 1 a larger wheat carry over than in any of the years between 1919 and 1928 and a cotton carry over nearly twice the normal. There is more meat available today than there would have been without the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the famous little

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Salvaging Device For NRA Hinges On Senate Vote

House Passes Measure by Wide Margin in Turbulent Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—NRA's hollow shell was entrusted to the tender mercies of the Senate today. The House passed the modified Clark resolution last night after one of the most turbulent sessions of the year, ending by putting a 264-to-121 stamp of approval on a measure which will preserve the Blue Eagle organization for future possible use.

The salvaging device goes to a Senate inclined to be suspicious of the fact that the Administration has so far managed to retain in the NIRA both authority for presidential approval of voluntary agreements and for a waiver of the anti-trust laws for such agreements.

Repeal of Code Provisions

Whether these provisions still mean anything in view of the Supreme Court decision is a matter of controversy within the Administration. President Roosevelt himself yesterday declared that anti-trust laws are again in force. But the possibility that if left in the act they might possibly be used to stave off full reapplication of the Sherman and Clayton Acts to United States business is the one question which threatens some delay in the Senate.

Having already passed the Clark resolution the motion before the Senate merely involves whether to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

France Gives Laval Powers To Save Franc

New Premier Wins by Huge Vote After Making Concessions

Swift Improvement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 8—France's newest Premier won a decided victory today when the French Senate by an almost unanimous vote granted him emergency powers to save the franc. This action followed soon after the Chamber of Deputies had rather less willingly granted the same request. The Senate vote was 233 to 15.

Hence, Premier Pierre Laval and his new Government are off to a fair start in their efforts to balance the budget and hence to save the franc.

It was specifically stated that the exceptional powers are granted "with the object of avoiding devaluation of the currency."

In a governmental declaration of policy, M. Laval stated frankly that "the condition of the public finances is the only menace to the franc." He emphasized how persistence of a far too heavy budgetary deficit, by exhausting the treasury and weakening the confidence of the investing public, would end in affecting the franc.

Reductions Sure

The new cabinet's entire efforts, therefore, are to be focused upon reducing, if not actually removing, the budgetary deficit which amounts to 6,450,000,000 francs (about $420,000,000) for the fiscal year 1935.

To this is added the railway deficit of 4,500,000,000. These figures, however, are admittedly conservative and take no account of the extra-budgetary credits for such items as increased military expenditure.

Likewise M. Laval's assertion that the Treasury will have to find over 9,500,000,000 francs in addition to the ordinary tax returns is acknowledged to be a distinctly modest estimate, not to say an underestimate.

Situation Serious

Even these cautious official figures, however, show the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the economy decrees M. Laval is now authorized to promulgate.

Apart from modification of the social insurance system which is expected to save the State about 500,000,000 francs yearly, and establishment of an autonomous pensions fund eliminating certain abuses from which an economy of several hundred millions is hoped, no precise indications are available as to the nature of the prosposed cuts.

He Promised

Thus most observers here remain frankly skeptical as to the real efficacy of the full powers accorded to Premier Laval, especially since to obtain them he was forced to promise not to send Parliament on a premature vacation and to keep the Finance Committee of the Senate and Chamber carefully informed of all his intentions. Furthermore, the time limit for issuing economic decrees is fixed for Oct. 31, and they must be ratified by Parliament not later than Dec. 31 of this year.

Nevertheless it's undeniable that the formation of the Cabinet by M. Laval has already improved the situation in France as witnessed by the firmer tone of the franc yesterday and today.

Pave Way for Stratosphere Flight

Wide World — **Testing Instruments for Aerial Exploit** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Orvil Anderson (Left) and Capt. R. P. Williams Shown in the Basket of Balloon in Trial Flight at Scott Field, Ill.

Balloonists Ready For 30-Mile Trip Into Stratosphere

Every Precaution Taken for Successful Try at Altitude Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 8—The most careful and detailed preparations ever made for a 30-mile trip have been completed here in Rapid City's rock-walled natural bowl. Any day now, the giant stratosphere balloon of the Second National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps expedition may take to the skies in the dual attempt to break the existing altitude record for such flights and bring back valuable data on conditions existing in the upper atmosphere.

Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, who will pilot the huge craft, and Capt. R. P. Williams, in charge of ground operations and alternate pilot, have completed tests of the instruments made in two short hops into the substratosphere by open basket balloon. Twenty-six thousand feet was the greatest height attained in these tests flights, sufficient for the experiments.

Every possible precaution is being taken this time to insure success.

New radio equipment, using a broadcasting beam so short in wavelength as to behave more like light than electrical energy, has been designed and installed in the gondola. During the flight, conversation and comments of the balloonists will be rebroadcast over a nation-wide hookup by the NBC.

British Cabinet Shifts Aid Cause Of Co-operation

Men in Key Positions Have Been Distinguished as Appeasers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8 — The change-over of skippers of Britain's ship of state is more nominal than real, since Mr. Stanley Baldwin has long been in effectual command.

Seventeen of the old ship's company remain, seven of them in unchanged capacities. Only five new appointments have been made and the balance of political parties remains practically unaltered.

Nevertheless a difference is seen in two features. One is putting into key positions men who have distinguished themselves for their sympathy and tact. The other is bringing foreign affairs and defense forces into the hands of ministers who have, in the past, taken a prominent part in furthering good relations with other nations.

Indian Records

Sir Samuel Hoare, new Foreign Secretary, and Viscount Halifax, new War Minister, illustrate this in having been in the past associated prominently with the policy of appeasement for India. Their elevation suggests emphasis on the policy of peace and close international co-operation alike in Europe and in the Far East.

This arrangement has also rendered available the outstanding legal and forensic abilities of Sir John Simon and Viscount Hailsham in the appropriate and no less important posts of Home Affairs and the Lord Chancellorship, respectively.

To Make Slum Drive

Sir Kingsley Wood, new Minister of Health, brings to the task of organization of a great drive for slum clearance and home-building whereon the new Government is about to embark, a high reputation for energy and imagination as retiring Postmaster General.

Mr. Ernest Brown, new Labor Minister, has qualified for the difficult reorganization of unemployment relief that has now to be undertaken by his successful handling of the Mines Ministry.

Mr. Anthony Eden who is to deal especially with the League of Nations' affairs, is marked out for eventual succession to the Foreign Secretaryship, for which he is regarded as presently too junior.

It is understood that Sir John Simon is made Deputy Leader—his successor in the Foreign Office being named Leader, as is usual—to compensate him for stepping down from his erstwhile high post to the Home Office.

Lord Sankey leaves the Government where he served as Lord Chancellor, his successor being Viscount Hailsham, who in turn is succeeded at the War Office by Lord Halifax. Sir John Gilmour, ex-Home Secretary, also leaves the Cabinet.

State Scatters $100,000 In Wide Publicity

Cook Spreads the Lure of Massachusetts Over Entire Country

Boston Today— *also*

sees family budget boost today 25 per cent over 1913 level—Mackerel swamp markets bringing price down to cent a pound wholesale—Glass milk bottle win over paper container in bid for housewives' favor—Pilots guided by jazz radio programs to Boston Airport — Labor and manufacturers plan to act on 6 o'clock law next week.

***Publicity*—Cook Tells How Fund Is Being Spent**

First flash as to how this State's $100,000 recreation advertising fund is to be spent to emblazen the letters M-A-S-S-A-C-H-U-S-E-T-T-S across the United States was revealed today by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

In a special statement prepared for the Hotel and Restaurant News, Mr. Cook told of half-page rotogravure displays; full-color Sunday sections; an eight-page rotogravure pictorial tabloid, and a special booklet describing the historic shrines of Massachusetts.

Black and white advertisements in all resort issues of newspapers east of Chicago will be the June and July features. Specia features painting a colorful picture of New England's blaze of fall foliage will run for August and September numbers.

Highway maps and sports calenders will be tossed like confetti at every city in the country. An intensive "direct mail convention list campaign" is under way.

Thus "conservative Massachusetts" breaks forth with a program of blazing publicity rivaling even that of California.

***Costs*—The $1.25 of 1913 Is About $1 Now**

If time had "backward turned its flight" today and Boston housewives had gone to market with a 1913 (remember hobble skirts?) dollar in their purses and prewar prices marked on wares, they would have been able to buy one-quarter more goods with their money than they did on today's shopping expedition.

This interesting fact was disclosed in figures obtained from Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life.

In fact, today it costs Massachusetts families about 38 per cent more to meet their budgets than it did 20 years ago, and only 20 per cent less today than in prosperous 1929. Fuel (anthracite coal) and lights cost less now than they have any time since 1919.

Suits and dresses and even rents are higher today than in 1913, but a few items of food (fish, eggs, sugar, flour) are cheaper.

***Mackerel*—Oceans of 'Em Flood the Market**

Boston was literally swamped with mackerel today.

It filled boats, push carts, fish stalls, markets and overflowed into cold storage houses. Mackerel—more than a million pounds of it—defied the best efforts of fish marts to handle it. Several thousand pounds were dumped back into the sea. Even veteran fish pier tall story tellers were stumped today in attempts to describe the quantity of mackerel.

And few times in the memory of fish dealers has the price been so low. From four cents a pound wholesale yesterday morning it dropped to one cent a pound today. Even then, there were few buyers. Retail prices did not plunge so sharply. From eight cents earlier in the week, they dropped to five cents a pound today.

***Milk*—Glass Bottle Wins Over Paper Container**

"The shrewd housewife likes to see the amount of cream contained in her purchase of milk."

Winner: Glass bottle. Loser: The paper container.

Judges: The Independent Milk Dealers' Association of Greater Boston.

Other decisions were: (a) The association would try and avoid any injuries to farmers by co-operating in keeping the market stable and not take advantage of their legal rights. (b) A formal protest to two Massachusetts senators and congressmen against the equalization feature as being "Communistic in its character and provisions. (This amendment would permit co-operative organization to sell milk in competition with the individual at a price less than such an individual could charge.)

***Compass*—Airline Get Points on Homing Device**

Guided into the East Boston airport by the radiocast strains of jazz and speech, a little Waco cabin plane is today demonstrating a method of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Jobs Seeking New Graduates Again

Big Industry Is Sending Scouts to Colleges Once More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 8—Jobs are beginning to open up for the engineering college graduate, placement officers in the Middle West report. Conditions, particularly for mechanical and chemical engineers, are better than they have been for several years, they say.

A recent report from Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., shows openings for its technical graduates to be more numerous than generally supposed. A survey of graduates of the last seven years, just published, reports 89 per cent of them gainfully employed. More than two-thirds are in permanent jobs for which they were specially trained, the university states in its summary of the graduates' questionnaries.

Salaries ranged from $600 to $10,000 a year, with low salaries usually supplemented by commissions, the survey found. The low point in beginning salaries was struck in 1933. The trend is now upward.

Purdue's experience with graduates is thought by placement experts to be above the average, although improvement is general. Purdue has been fortunate in that it specializes in the training of mechanical engineers, for which there is the greatest demand at present. It is much more difficult to place civil engineers, architects and others in the building trades, they say. Many graduates have had to take trivial jobs outside the field of their special training in order to get started.

However, the placement people see definite signs of improvement. This graduation season, for the first time since the depression, big industries are sending scouts to the universities to pick new talent, they say. Not every promising youth is snapped up, but the return of the industries to this practice is regarded as a sign of increasing opportunities.

Tempo Quickens

NEW ENGLAND, like the rest of the country, feels the tempo of business quicken. Placement officials at colleges and universities tell the same story:

Boston University, office of Warren E. Benson, in charge of Teacher Placements—"Situation very good. Can't give any figures yet, but a greater variety of opportunities are opening, with demands coming in from widely separated areas."

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—"Prospects of positions in the professions of engineering and experimental science better than at any time since 1929. A large percentage of graduates have already accepted positions and many were able to choose from several offers."

Harvard, Alumni Placement Director J. F. Dwimell—"There is a decided pickup in number of jobs available for college men. Conditions as good as in 1930. Men are getting the jobs they want in many instances, while during adjustment years they took anything to keep busy."

Better Chances for Work Than Any Time in Last Four Years

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The 1935 college graduate apparently has a beter chance of finding a job than he would have had in any of the years since he left high school.

A nation-wide survey last night showed a decided improvement in the prospects for this year's crop of graduates, as compared with the last four or five years.

In only a few instances, notably at Columbia University, was the trend downward. Only 30 per cent of Columbia's graduating class has made connections thus far, and W. Emmerson Gentzler, secretary of appointments, said the immediate outlook was poorer than last year. The 1934 class was 85 per cent employed by Oct. 1.

Yale reported a 90 per cent increase in the number of jobs promised over last year, which was 70 per cent above the previous year.

Cornell, with about 50 per cent of its seniors placed before graduation, hailed the prospects as the best in four years, almost equaling the peak seasons of 1927-28-29.

University of Chicago reported prospects "much better" than last year. Forty per cent of the students who applied for jobs already have been placed, and offers await 15 per cent more.

In the South, Georgia Tech reported more calls for graduates than for the last two years.

Of Syracuse University's 540 men graduates, 286 will start work immediately, an increase of 11 per cent over last year. Near-by Colgate said not more than 10 of its 192 graduates would be without jobs by Sept. 1.

An increase of 15 per cent over 1934's placements was reported at Stanford University, California.

'The World's Day'

IN AUGMENTING its regular coverage with a daily front-page news "column," The Christian Science Monitor plans an added service to the reader who wishes to be kept quickly and lucidly informed.

The World's Day, publication of which begins Monday, June 10, is designed as more than a sharply focused summary. The new feature will form an integral part of the Monitor's coverage of original, supporting, and interpretative stories conveying the fuller meaning of events as well as recording the events themselves.

The March of the Nations

with the appearance of The World's Day, takes the opportunity to become more especially a column of comment on current affairs.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, June 8, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 4
Financial—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Radio Timetable	2
Weather	2
Events Tonight	2
The Home Forum	5
The Beautiful Mosaic (With French Translation)	
News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts	7
Progress in Education	8
Monitor Movie Guide	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Boston Day—Costs, Mackerel, Milk, Compass—

(Continued from Page 1)

radio guidance for planes to the officials of the Boston & Maine Airways. The pilot of the plane, William Lear, inventor of the radio homing device, is in Boston at the inviattion of the air line.

The Lear compass operates in a manner similar to the old style loop aerial radio sets. Many will remember that as the plane of the loop was turned toward the incoming radio signals the music and speech became louder, fading as the loop was turned broadside to the signals.

Similarly, Mr. Lear in his radio plane guidance system turns the loop of a little radio set aboard his plane to either Stations WNAC or WEEI located in the neighborhood of the airport. Following the signals from these stations' antennas brings him in due course over the airport or close enough to turn about and make a landing. Following installment of this system aboard the Maine airways planes, pilots of the line, who now have no government airways course beacon to guide them into Boston, would merely tune to some Boston radio station and follow it into the city.

Textiles—Hours for Women Again An Issue

"How many hours should women be allowed to work in factories?"

This question, vital to a large part of Massachusetts labor and to many manufacturers, is scheduled to come up next week in a special labor-manufacturer conference with Governor Curley.

The significance of the conference announced at the State House in the hubbub of preparatory plans for the marriage of the Governor's daughter today was somewhat buried in visions of trailing lace and gold braid. But leaders of legislation and the cotton textile employers and employees each still found time to sit down today to frame their briefs.

The problem to be faced by Governor Curley and the labor and employer delegates when they meet in the blue-carpeted executive offices next week will be whether or not the present law preventing women from working past 6 o'clock should be extended.

It was extended to 10 p. m. under NRA provisions to allow a double shift. Should it revert back or continue? A bill has already been filed to continue it under NRA provisions until April 1, 1936.

Labors brief: Certain bargaining provisions regarding wage and child labor regulation would be necessary before acceeding to extended hours. Otherwise "No!"

Manufacturers brief: The 10 o'clock extension legislated under NRA is beneficial to the whole industry. If the "6 o'clock law" goes back into effect manufacturers will be at a disadvantage from outside competition. Other states do not have such legislation. Governor Curley must get "a meeting of the minds."

Rotarians—They're Off for Mexico on Sunday

Busy packing today were 25 Boston Rotarians. Last-minute personal belongings were being crammed into bulging suitcases to accompaniment of smiles and happy good-bys.

Tomorrow they board a New Haven crack train for New York, and a steamer for Mexico City.

In the Mexican capital they will join thousands of other Rotarians attending the world convention.

Horses—They Give Thanks for Water Stations

Hot are summer days on Boston streets. Hotter still is the horse who treads on their macadam surface.

But Old Dobbin never frets. He knows that at strategic points on his route there will be cool, bubbling water awaiting his parched throat.

Mutely each year the horse thanks the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—and its generous friends, for these watering stations. The society has never failed them.

Last year, the society announced, 18,587 times horses of Boston drank refreshingly from these watering stations. Funds are needed to keep up the work this year.

Wool—Steps to Hold Code Provisions Taken

The woolen industry—one of Massachusetts' largest—will take precautionary steps over the week end to hold recalcitrant manufacturers in line and maintain NRA code provisions for at least another six months.

Both labor and the manufacturer will take part in this move—but each plan to act separately. Labor, under the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America, will meet, 450 strong, at Maynard, Mass., tomorrow. Every branch will be represented, according to Horace A. Riviere, U. T. W. leader.

The manufacturers will set into motion plans for referring certain changes in hours for seasonal activity to a committee set up for maintaining code provisions. When this committee meets next week, it will frame a report for the whole industry which, it was stated today by woolen leaders, should be expected about June 20.

Both moves were seen to be precautionary today by the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers. "Code provision for the main should remain," they hold. The association saw this action on the parts of both labor and industry as indicative of an increased harmonious relationship.

'Toppers'—Shortage Found in Boston Stores

At $13.50 and up (mostly up) Boston today experienced a shortage in men's silk toppers. Reason: the Curley-Donnelly wedding.

Few stores had stocks of the gleaming high hats left after 2000 guests invited to the ceremonies, wedding breakfast, or reception had supplied themselves. The demand was said by busy clerks to be unprecedented.

Governor Curley's daughter was not the only young lady in the Commonwealth to feature in the news today. Miss Lydia Fuller, debutante daughter of former Governor Fuller, was reported as "going on the stage."

Her first curtain bow is scheduled for next month in the Playhouse at Ogunquit, Maine. She will appear with Ethel Barrymore and other well known stars as a member of the Manhattan Repertory Company.

"Largely because it has a pleasant sound," according to Walter Hartwig, manager of the company, "Miss Fuller will appear under the stage name of Diana Twentyman."

Pike—'Nice Thing Those Bus Shelters, But —'

There are two opinions about the bus shelters just erected along the Worcester turnpike.

There is the side of passengers who have sometimes received drenchings while waiting.

Then there is the aesthetic side of the motorist. Long and loud has been their praise for the landscape architects of the road. Appreciative have they been of the greensward which splits the center and the towering trees above.

But today scowls were on many faces of those driving over the "pike." Their scenic road was being dotted with unattractive metal 2x4 bus shelters for commuters. Motorists didn't begrudge bus riders the protection of shelters. They did, however voice the need of attractive shelters which fitted into the general landscaping.

Sea Scouts—Chinese Leader Views Their Work

Along Boston Harbor today walked Hsu Kwan-Yu, dignified, gracious secretary to 100,000 Boy Scouts of China. His Oriental eyes busily absorbed details of another Occidental wonder, Sea Scouts.

Guest of E. S. Clarke, commodore of the Boston Sea Scouts, Mr. Kwan-Yu was preparing himself for inauguration of similar Scout activities in China. Previously, he had attended the National Sea Scout training school in Mendham, N. J.

Tomorrow in Boston he addresses the only Chinese Sea Scout organization in the world. It is headed by Edward B. Moy, meets at 36 Harrison Avenue, is two years old. It is composed of 12 Sea Scouts, eight cabin boys (One is a cabin boy until he is 15 by way of apprenticeship before he is a Sea Scout.)

The Chinese Government sponsors Boy Scout activities, financially and otherwise. The movement is said to be the only state educational training in the land of the dragon.

Landis—Tells Harvard Group of Work of the SEC

James M. Landis, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, arrived in Cambridge this morning right in the midst of what was fast becoming a two-fisted attack on the ethics of the business world at a round table conference featuring the annual meeting of the Harvard Business School alumni. His arrival to discuss the progress of the Securites and Exchange Commission caused the round table to adjourn.

Thus the demand for better business ethics and the plea of Prof. Philip Cabot for closer scrutiny of "What We Expect of Our Business Leaders" became temporarily sidetracked while Commissioner Landis examined the current financial situation in America and told of the SEC work in forcing promotional business enterprises to tell the truth.

"We are in office," the commissioner said, "to prevent as much waste and fraud as possible in the sale of securities to the public, but much as we would like to, we cannot warn the public when it is obvious that no fair returns can be expected upon certain investments."

Girl Scouts Pin Medal On Dog Attendant

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., June 8 (AP)—Schlitz, a German shepherd dog, wore a silver pin last night in token of his regular attendance at Girl Scout meetings.

On the nights the Scouts meet, the E. J. Quinn family said, their pet "fairly dances with joy" at the prospect of attending. The dog, accompanied by his mistress, Margaret Quinn, and her cousin, Shirley Bogue, has attained an attendance mark of 85 per cent for the last year. The medal was presented at special ceremonies.

Livestock Numbers Shrink

RENO, Nev. (AP)—Although this State contains 30 per cent of the remaining public domain of the United States, livestock on its public ranges have decreased 39 per cent since 1910, a survey shows. Drought, depression and other factors have cut the number of sheep from 1,585,000 to 890,000, cattle from 423,000 to 295,000, horses and mules from 102,000 to 63,000.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	From schooner Heckla	New England	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Charles Little, violin.	Music Festival	Brunesco Orch.	records; talks.
5:30	Buccaneers Quartet.	"Our American	"Melody Mart"	Golf summary
5:45	Children's Corner	Schools"; talk	Yankee Singers	Organ; soloist
6:00	Evening Journal	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	'Road to Connemara'	Features; news	Features; music	Jubilee Singers.
6:30	News; features.	Piano club	Rhythm Roundup.	Frank Dailey and
6:45	Keene's Radio Gang.	NBC male quartet.	Dramatic sketch.	his orchestra.
7:00	World in Review	Sports of Week.	"Snow Village,"	News Service.
7:15	Irish Minstrels.	'Musical Moments'	dramatic sketch.	Fisher Orchestra.
7:30	Studio program.	Organ recital(	Minute Men talk.	San Diego Symph-
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	Del Castillo	Melody Limited	ony Orchestra.
8:00	"Operatic Gems"; so-	"The Hit Parade";	Golf summary	Concert ensemble.
8:15	loists; orchestra.	Lennie Hayton's	'Modern Minstrels'	Soldiers Unmasked
8:30	"Our Supreme	Orchestra and	Bert Swor and	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	Court," sketch.	vocal soloists.	Lou Lubin; orch.	Getting the News.
9:00	New England Music	Radio City Party;	Gene Baker, bari-	Bergin Orchestra.
9:15	Festival	soloist; orchestra	tone; orchestra	Organ recital.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson;	California Melo-	Phelan Orchestra.
9:45	program from Chi-	Irene Bordoni;	dies: variety.	News Service.
10:00	cago: soloists and	Walter Huston;	Ralph Bennett and	"Fiesta"; program
10:15	specialties	Ernest Truex.	his orchestra.	from Canada.
10:30	"Carefree Carnival";	Annual interfra-	Spotlight Revue.	Ben Bernie and
10:45	popular variety.	ternity sing.	Musical Rhymester	his orchestra.
11:00	"Loyalty," Rabbi	Forecasts; news.	News Service	Archie Bleyer and
11:15	Herbert Goldstein.	Madriguera Orch.	Le Paradis Orch.	his orchestra.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Mom Coakley and	Claude Hopkins &	Perley Stevens and
11:45	dance orchestra.	his orchestra.	his orchestra.	his orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Hawaiian ensemble.	Marimba band.	Book talk.	Morning service of
11:00	News; features.	Services from St.	"Reflections"; so-	Tremont Temple
11:15	Noon Journal.	Paul's Cathedral,	loists; orch.	Baptist Church;
11:30	Schooner Heckla re-	Boston; sermon	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	lay program.	by Dean Sturgis;	tabernacle choir	soloist; organ.
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	organ; choir.	and organ recital	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra.	Housing talk.	"Divertissement".	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Cubanettes"	Gypsy music.
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Moose speaker.	Relay from Geneva
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany'	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus.	From Buenos Aires	with speakers,	from network.
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr.	'Words and Music':	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Sockman; music.	soloists; organ.	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English"	"Sally of the Talk-	"Lazy Dan, the	'Music'l An'ed'tes';
2:15	Keene's Radio Gang.	ies"; sketch.	Minstrel Man"	recorded program
2:30	"Candle Light,"	Swiss monastery	Hawaiian music.	Eddie Dunstedter
2:45	sketch, with Irene	chorus relay.	News Service.	Presents: organ.
3:00	Purcell and Robert	Levitow Ensemble:	Symphonic Hour:	McGinley Orch.;
3:15	Montgomery	soloist; strings.	symphony orches-	Three Coeds.
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	ERA Concert Band,
3:45	speaker; quartet.	music; speaker.	low, conductor.	Walton Ives, con.
4:00	Pedro Via and his	Willard Robison,	St. Louis Parade:	Boston University
4:15	tango orchestra.	song recital.	vocal soloists and	baccalaureate ser-
4:30	"Uncle Ned" sketch.	Relay from Berlin	Al Roth's dance	mon; address,
4:45	String quartet.	Dream Drama.	orchestra.	Daniel L. Marsh,
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y;	Country Church of	president; other
5:15	Civil War drama.	De Wolf Hopper.	Hollywood	faculty speakers.
5:30	NBC vocalist.	The House by the	Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story.	Side of the Road"	Moments: rec.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.	Religious period,	News Service.	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers.	from New York.	Voice of Cornet.	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Continental Vari-	"Smilin' Ed"	Piano soloist.
6:45	work dramatic sketch	eties"; popular.	String quintet.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Record program.	"Roadways of Ro-	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Sandy MacFarlane	mance"; dramatic	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk.	and musical va-	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra.	News; feature.	riety program.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight';	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra.	choir; organ.
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Will Rogers; solo-	John Maher, bari-
8:45	ists; vocal groups.	vocal sextet.	ist; orchestra.	tone; pianist.
9:00	Olga Albani, soprano;	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.,	ERA Opera Orch.,
9:15	Previn Orchestra.	popular soloists.	Victor Kolar, con-	Raffaelo Martino,
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner.	Musical Revue: so-	ductor; Paul	conductor
9:45	Piano duo; narrator.	loists; orchestra.	Althouse, tenor.	News Service.
10:00	"Grandma's Wild	"Gibson Family";	Old-Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Oats," playlet.	soloists; choir;	Amateur Night	his orchestra.
10:30	Isador Philipp, French	players and pop-	from open-air	CBS piano team.
10:45	pianist; orchestra.	ular orchestra.	ballroom	Talk, Sen. Wheeler

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:46 WBZ, Boston University Commencement exercises; Daniel Marsh, John Erskine, speakers.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Repertory Theater of the Air: "Silent Answer."
3:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "American Adventure," sketch, with Stanley High, narrator.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "The Outlook for Economic and Social Security in Great Britain," Sir Francis Floud.
8:30 WNAC, "One Stands Stands with Pick and Pal"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra Ramona, soloist.
9:30 WEEI, "Music at the Haydns'"; dramatic and musical

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ "Ray Knights Cuckoo Clock"; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Lucky Smith," dramatic sketch with Max Baer, soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, "More for Your Money—More Truth for Your Money," network speakers.

Cummings Tells Of Plan to Train Local Policemen

Attorney General Details 'Crime Institute' in Stamford Talk

STAMFORD, Conn., June 8 (AP)—A four-fold expansion program, by which the Justice Department will help to train local police and prison officers at a national "crime institute," was outlined last night by Attorney General Cummings in a speech at the tercentenary of the First Congregational Church.

The plans outlined called for:

Opening a scientific training school to selected personnel from state and metropolitan police forces, probably this summer.

Similar training for non-federal prison officials by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Submission to Congress of a plan for a federal bureau of crime prevention to co-ordinate and direct national efforts.

Hope to Curb Kidnapers

Use of this bureau and the criminal division of the Justice Department to train United States attorneys and commissioners.

The Attorney General said the plans, suggested by the National Conference on Crime here last December, were intended to curb "the growth of organized crime in its interstate aspects," including the "kidnapers and extortionists" that "have invaded our homes and imperiled our families and our children."

He said there were "scores of requests" for the training of non-federal officers and "we are now prepared to open the doors of the federal bureau of investigation to representative police officers who may desire to take the same course of training that is now given to special agents of that bureau."

"Plant, technical equipment, scientific facilities, lecturers, and instructors will be available for this important work," he added. "The sole expense to those who take these courses will be the cost of transportation to and from Washington and of personal maintenance during the period of instruction."

Sanford Bates in Charge

The training course in prison work for "selected state and other officers in this field" will be under Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Cummings said:

"Here will be studied the development of scientific information on which to base comprehensive modern methods of parole, probation, and pardon; modern methods of jail and prison construction; modern methods of classification, segregation and treatment of criminals; the effects of the various forms of punishment, advanced penological technique in prisons, jails, and work camps, and a host of similar matters."

The new Federal Bureau of Crime Prevention which Cummings will ask of Congress is intended to "concern itself primarily with conditions that precede the perpetuation of a crime."

More Funds Urged To Hold Standards Of Maine Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 8—"If the public high schools of Maine do not improve, we are faced with the dilemma of lowering our standards or compelling more and more boys to supplement their high school course by a year or more in a private preparatory school," says Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College.

"In Maine, we are facing a very serious situation, due to the fact that public high schools, suffering from lack of proper financial support, are finding more and more difficulty in properly preparing students for college.

"The boy who is good college material, but who has not the ability or the energy to fit himself for college without excellent teaching and supervision, will in all probability fail to meet college requirements unless the work in the average Maine high school is greatly improved.

"Some students can enter Bowdoin from Maine schools who are now being excluded; but, until there is better financial support for the Maine public high schools from towns and state alike, we cannot expect proportionately as many candidates from Maine as we have had in the past, unless we are willing to lower our standards of admission below those required by colleges of our class, and few friends of Bowdoin would wish us to do that."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Outlook Beginning Monday—North and Middle Atlantic States: Possibly showers over north portion at beginning, showers again about Wednesday, and again toward end of week, moderate temperatures first part, warmer middle and cooler at end of week.

Boston and Vicinity: Generally overcast weather tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming variable and shifting to northeasterly.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler on the south coast tonight; Sunday fair.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair, slightly cooler in the south portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh northeast over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	74	Minneapolis	56	66
Bermuda	74	76	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	56	66	New York	60	72
Denver	54	72	Norfolk, Va.	70	82
Helena, Mont.	54	76	Philadelphia	62	80
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	58	64
Kansas City	58	66	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	68	84
Miami, Fla.	82	84			

A—8 a. m. June 8.
B—Minimum June 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:33 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet
Sunday, 5:47 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet
Light All Vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
Procession of the Sardar, from "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá—Leo Litwin
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Roberta," Selection ..... Kern
"At Dawning" ..... Cadman
"Amid Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss

Movies

STATE—Chester Morris in another "G-Man" story, "Public Hero No. 1." With Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Jack Holt in "The Awakening of Jim Burke."

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Ariane." British production, with Percy Marmont. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10:10. Silly Symphony, "The Big Bad Wolf." "Anitra's Dance." Rocky Mountain scenery.

KEITH'S—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." Screen version of the play by Margaret Kennedy. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—"Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson and David Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Vaudeville.

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe E. Brown as a big league baseball star in "Alibi Ike." Penway, 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount, 9:20 a. m., 12:02, 2:54, 5:26, 8:28. Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. With Alexander Woollcott.

BOSTON—May Robson in "Strangers All." 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite," as a detective who gets into much hot water

MODERN—"The Last Wilderness." American animals at home. 2:06, 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:06, 6:25, 8:45. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

UPTOWN—"G-Men." 1:19, 4:15, 7:11, 10:07. "Stolen Harmony," with Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

TREMONT—"One More Spring," and "Shopworn." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

EXETER—"The Florentine Dagger." 2:15, 5:10, 8. "Times Square Lady."

UNIVERSITY—"One New York Night." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. "Cardinal Richelieu."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Bride of Frankenstein." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Transient Lady."

STRAND—"Baboona." 2:33, 5:30, 8:27. "Society Doctor."

METROPOLITAN—"In Caliente." Dolores Del Rio singing and dancing against background of Busby Berkeley dancing girls. 11:10 a. m., 1:56, 4:42, 7:30, 10:24. Stage: "Round the World Cruise" revue.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Japanese Lanterns," color cartoon; "The Village Blacksmith"; Sterling Holloway comedy, "Father Knows Best"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. 8.

Sunday

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops Concert. Benefit of Pension Fund. 8:30.
Pomp and Circumstance ..... Elgar
Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
I. Allegro moderato
II. Andante con moto
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Peer Gynt," Suite ..... Grieg
Largo, from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Arranged by Kremser
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Soloist—Jesús María Sanromá
Encores—Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango Gade
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
"Carioca" ..... Youmans

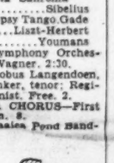
ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. Schubert, Rameau, Wagner. 2:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Jacobus Langendoen, 'cellist; George Milan Tinker, tenor; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Free. 2.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—First Baptist Church, Needham. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 6.

Other Events



FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Medfield Rhododendron Plantation, and Rocky Narrows on the Charles State Park trip. Meet at Medfield Centre at 11 a. m. Turn left on route 27 for half mile. Park by mill pond and follow arrows opposite to rhododendrons—10 acres of them. Group then meets at 3 at Heinlein's canoe house, Water Street, South Natick (off Route 16) and paddles up river to Rocky Narrows.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free talking pictures: "Arctic and Tropic Fishing." Shows Eskimos and Fiji Islanders laying in food supplies. 3:30.

B. U. BACCALAUREATE SERVICES—Symphony Hall. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh speaks on "The Patriotism of a Mature Mind." 4. Commencement exercises begin in the Boston Arena at 10:30 a. m. on Monday. The graduating class of 1231 will receive degrees. John Erskine will deliver address on "Free Speech."

Closing Threatens 1000 Maine Schools

PORTLAND, Maine, June 8 (AP)—Approximately 1000 Maine schools, the majority in the northwestern part of the State, would have to close if their teachers should refuse to work unless paid promptly with cash, Dr. Bertram E. Packard, Commissioner of Education, said yesterday.

Most of the 37 schools in Aroostook County which were closed in February have been reopened, Dr. Packard said, with the teachers being paid with scrip and town orders, most of which cannot be disposed of except at discounts running as high as 25 per cent, and then only to purchase necessities.

Dr. Packard said the Federal Government would have supplied funds to relieve the situation had the Legislature, in session last winter, enacted a measure providing against recurrence of the difficulty.

Johnstown Memorial Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 8—Preliminary studies are being made here by landscape architects of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs for a memorial park in memory of the victims of the Johnstown flood. The proposed development embraces about 300 acres of land near Johnstown. Offers of the land have been made to the Commonwealth by the Berwyn-White Coal Company, of Johnstown.

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Labor Wins on Beacon Hill, Teachers' Oath Sure to Pass

Massachusetts labor scored several victories on Beacon Hill this week, with Governor Curley signing three measures drastically changing the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Legislature advancing almost to the final stage a bill particularly important to textile labor.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives followed in the footsteps of the Senate by passing to a third reading the teachers' oath of allegiance legislation, and the Republicans maintained their 21-to-19 majority in the Senate when the upper branch refused to unseat a Republican member. The legislative week is summarized as follows:

The Senate

Action: Ordered to third reading a bill, passed by the House, forcing textile manufacturers operating piece-work establishments to install "pick clocks" on all their looms by Jan. 1, 1940.

Significance: For years textile labor has fought for these clocks, which accurately measure the amount of work done on the looms. At present, the workers must depend on the word of the foreman.

★ ★ ★

Action: Accepted adverse committee report on Governor Curley's proposed 50 per cent reduction in the House and Senate membership.

Significance: This proposal was never taken seriously.

★ ★ ★

Action: Accepted adverse report on the petition of Joseph B. Clancy (D) contesting the election of Senator Albert Cole (R) of Lynn.

Significance: The Republicans stood together on this one.

★ ★ ★

Action: Ordered to third reading a Curley-sponsored measure barring liquor sales after 12 midnight, Saturday, and after 1 a. m. other days.

Significance: Sales are made until two a. m. now.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill providing for election of the city council and school committee by proportional representation, and of the Mayor by preferential voting in Boston.

Significance: Backers believe such election law changes would result in election of more able city officials.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill prohibiting corporations or associations from practicing law for any person other than themselves.

Significance: Provides more work for lawyers.

★ ★ ★

Action: Killed a measure allowing persons who are arrested for driving while under the influence of liquor to be examined by a physician of their own choice.

Significance: Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, warned that passage of this measure would mean a new obstacle to apprehension of drunken drivers, and lead to "fake" racket.

★ ★ ★

Action: Failed to override Governor Curley's veto of bills placing the superintendent and deputy superintendents of Boston police under civil service.

Significance: The Governor declared such legislation would hinder police efficiency.

★ ★ ★

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills establishing state NRA codes.

Significance: The drive for these codes lost speed when the national NRA was wiped out by the Supreme Court decision.

★ ★ ★

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with House, adverse report on bill providing for investigation of the general administration of Boston, including the Boston Finance Commission.

Significance: This defeat ends the possibility of any legislative investigation of Boston governmental affairs for this year.

★ ★ ★

The House

Action: Passed to a third reading the bill requiring all educators in Massachusetts to swear an oath of allegiance to support the United States and Massachusetts constitutions.

Significance: Passed by the Senate, this product of flag-waving enthusiasts is practically assured of passage into law, despite its free-speech curbs.

★ ★ ★

Action: Killed a bill providing for compulsory teaching of economics in all Massachusetts senior high schools.

Significance: Educators favor it, but despite their denial that it would boost school costs, it was killed by legislators who claim it would mean larger school budgets.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill giving $2500 each to Clarence P. Molway and Louis Barrett who were almost convicted of a murder to which the Millens and Abe Faber confessed.

Significance: The bill which still must pass the Senate pays for the suffering caused by false accusation of murder.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate a bill providing workmen's compensation payments for life for industrial accidents which cause permanent total disability.

Significance: Now payments stop after five years. Labor is particularly anxious to push through this bill, already passed by the House.

★ ★ ★

The Governor

Action: Signed three workmen's compensation bills. One provides a $7 a week minimum payment during total disability. Another increases the payments for practically every class of injury, while the third provides payments to dependents in fatal accidents even though the worker was guilty of wilful misconduct.

Significance: Fulfills labor hopes that the 1935 Legislature would act favorably upon important labor measures.

★ ★ ★

Action: Signed act increasing membership of the Massachusetts interstate labor compacts commission from 6 to 10 and extending indefinitely the life of the commission.

Significance: This commission has developed into a group of major importance, with interstate compacts looming as the best means of retaining the gains made under the now defunct NRA codes.

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ENGLISH ROOM—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

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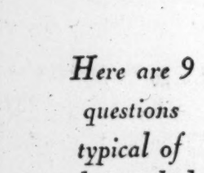
NRA WE DO OUR PART



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Ten Guesses (6)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1. No; the exact length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds.
2. Yes; the Smithsonian Institution (not Institute) was established under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."
3. Yes; Venus varies between 161,000,000 miles and 25,000,000 miles from the earth, and Mars varies from 248,000,000 miles to 35,000,000.
4. Yes.
5. No; the salaries are the same, $15,000.
6. No; Moscow has 3,663,000, and Chicago has 3,523,000.
7. Yes; she reigned 63 years (1837-1901). George III reigned 59 years, and Henry III ruled 56 years.
8. Yes.
9. Yes; it was discovered and claimed for England by John Cabot, on June 24, 1497.
10. No; it is a bird noted for its long migrations.

Ask Questions of Our Consulting Directress
Before Your Next Permanent

President Puts Aid to Carriers Up to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Deferring recommendation for a unified and all-embracing federal transportation commission for another year, President Roosevelt late yesterday sent to Congress a message merely asking for passage of piecemeal legislation now pending which would affect the general problem.

Removal of this "must" item from the legislative calendar is a result of the heavy burdens added to Congress through the NRA crisis, and both reflects Washington uncertainty and the President's desire to speed adjournment within the measure of possibility.

Nevertheless, the message declared that "it is high time to deal with the nation's transportation as a single unified problem," and placed the task as number one job of next year's session of the present Congress.

Pending Measures Pushed

Meanwhile, the Chief Executive asked for final enactment of these pending measures:

Amendments proposed by Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, to the Railroad Bankruptcy Act of two years ago to facilitate reorganization and refinancing.

Legislation defining the relationship between air carriers and the Federal Government—carrying of the mails chiefly—with jurisdiction lodged in the I. C. C.

Pending bill for federal regulation of motorbuses and trucks engaged in interstate commerce.

Legislation placing regulation of intercoastal and coastwise trade and some of the inland water carriers under the I. C. C.

Way Laid for Unification

The President also urges continuation of Mr. Eastman's office, which in itself is preparing the way carefully and systematically for federal unification of transportation control.

Accompanying the message was a comprehensive report from Mr. Eastman, analyzing weak spots in the present transportation chain. One outstanding point was that due to inadequacy of schedules and terminal delays, railroad freight transport is now in many instances slower than road, and not much faster than water or pipeline. The crying need for new equipment is indicated in the report graphically.

But it was also pointed out that road transportation is most expensive, pipelines cheapest. Mr. Eastman recommended co-ordination of rate-making along modern scientific lines; development of light-powered short train units; restriction of routes.

The Transportation Message

The text of the President's message follows in full:

To the Congress of the United States:

It is high time to deal with the Nation's transportation as a single, unified problem.

For many years in the past transportation meant mainly railroads. But the rise of new forms of transportation, great expenditures of government funds for the development of waterways and for the building of great highways and the development of invention within the railroad system itself, have enlarged the problem far beyond that conception which dominated most of our past legislation on the subject.

Special Assistance Given

In some instances the Government has helped a little. In others it retarded. In still others it has given special assistance from time to time in many instances without rhyme nor reason — in all instances without considering each aspect of the problem in the light of all the others.

It is small wonder that in a transportation picture so confused, the public has been inadequately served.

I have from time to time, in this session, addressed the Congress as to the necessity of various forms of government aid and regulation of transportation. I now wish to draw together and supplement these various suggestions for the consideration of the Congress in this session.

In the railroad field there has been a growing recognition of the necessity for reorganization and co-ordination. To that end there was created the office of Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation. The Co-ordinator has considered various ways of effecting economies through the physical co-ordination of railway facilities and services, and, in addition, has studied and made suggestions for legislative measures covering both the railroads and other forms of transportation.

Some Need Reorganization

Another type of reorganization necessary for the sound and healthy recovery of our railroad system is financial. Many of our railroads are in a sound financial condition. Others are in need of reorganization.

To enable necessary financial reorganizations to be effected inexpensively and promptly the Congress passed, two years ago, certain amendments to the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Shortcomings in this legislation have appeared which have prevented an efficient and extensive use of it.

In order to correct these shortcomings the co-ordinator has recommended certain amendments which are now before the Congress for action. Various differences of opinion as to these amendments are rapidly being adjusted, and it is my hope that this legislation may be promptly enacted.

Legislation Introduced

I have already recommended to the Congress my views with regard to the relations that should exist between the Federal Government and air carriers. Legislation has been introduced for the purpose of carrying out these recommendations.

I am in general accord with the substance of this legislation, although I still maintain, as I indicated in my message on that subject, that a separate commission need not be established to effectuate the purposes of such legislation.

Air transportation should be brought into a proper relation to other forms of transportation by subjecting it to regulation by the same agency.

A bill for the regulation of highway motor carriers has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. The practical unanimity with which the Senate passed this bill convinces me of the extent to which all of the difficult adjustments among the interests concerned were made and I recommend its early passage by the House.

Early Passage Requested

Another bill for the regulation of intercoastal and coastwise trade and of some of the inland waterway carriers prepared by the co-ordinator has been introduced and is before the Congress for action. I recommend that this bill be considered by the appropriate committees and pressed to early passage.

I can see no reason why the responsibility for the regulation of intercoastal, coastwise and inland waterways should not be vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, with proper provision for the departmentalizing of the work of the commission.

It is my hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission may, with the addition of the new duties that I have indicated, ultimately become a federal transportation commission with comprehensive powers.

It had been my intention to recommend this strongly to this session of the Congress, but the time remaining seems to preclude the discussions necessary for such changes. Such a reorganization should not be delayed, however, beyond the second session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress.

The efforts toward the co-ordination of the railroads and the general improvement of transportation conditions which were begun by the emergency railroad transportation act of 1933, should proceed, and I recommend that the act and the office of co-ordinator be extended for at least another year.

Honors Are Paid to the 'Father' of the U. S. Military Academy

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Birthplace of General Thayer at South Braintree, Mass., Built in 1720. Lower Left—Portrait of General Thayer by Thomas Sully. Upper Right—Memorial to General Thayer at United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Lower Right—Thayer Academy at South Braintree, Founded by General Thayer

The 150th anniversary of birth of Brig. Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, for many years superintendent of West Point, is observed at South Braintree where he lived and founded a school.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass., June 8—Tomorrow marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of "The Father" of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Born here in South Braintree, June 9, 1785, Sylvanus Thayer soldiered his way unobtrusively through life, contributing his skill as an organizer and engineer to the promulgation of education and to the United States Government.

Brig. General Thayer—he was brevetted thus by Abraham Lincoln two days before his retirement in 1863—gave much to national defense, to education, to culture, and specifically to the Boston area.

A graduate of Dartmouth College he founded the Thayer School of Civil Engineering there. He founded Thayer Academy here in Braintree, where he will be commemorated tonight as members of the graduating class of this prominent boys' school receive their diplomas. He completely reorganized West Point Academy under orders from President Monroe.

General Thayer's military contributions were also outstanding. He supervised harbor construction and defence methods for Boston and defense methods for Boston and New York harbors for four years. During the War of 1812 he served as chief engineer of the army on the Niagara frontier and at Lake Champlain.

He made an extended tour of Europe immediately following the war, where he studied military defense tactics, and organization of training schools.

It was this trip that brought him his superintendentship of the United States Military Academy. The academy was then in dire need of reorganization. He arrived on the gray Hudson bluffs to reorganize and stayed 16 years to be immortalized in every West Pointer's memory as "the Father of the Academy."

Next week Stacy B. Southworth, headmaster of Thayer Academy, will make a pilgrimage to the Military Academy to join in a national recognition of General Thayers contributions to the country. All the patriotic organizations of the nation will be represented at this commemoration, Mr. Southworth said today.

Upon Thayer's retirement from the Army he returned to South Braintree where he spent his last few years. His last contribution to Braintree was a fund to build a library.

The original Thayer home is still in use in South Braintree. Today it is the home of Headmaster Southworth. Thayer Academy was built on the old Thayer estate. Here visitors are welcomed to view old letters and mementos and be told further of the general's exploits.

Thus today and tomorrow the United States Army, its military school, Thayer Academy, Dartmouth College, and the town of Braintree honor an old friend and benefactor who preferred to be known only as "Sylvanus Thayer, American soldier."

Social Workers In Canada Hear U. S. Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., June 8—Although the United States Supreme Court has decided that the NRA is illegal, the system of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions planned by the Roosevelt Administration will be effective within three months, according to A. J. Altmeyer of the United States Department of Labor.

"Congress is considering our bills," he said, "and the House has passed two which are now before the Senate."

He said legislation for social security before Congress should be taken as an attempt by the Government to cope with social conditions and should not be taken as a cure-all.

Mr. Altmeyer spoke at the opening of the National Conference of Social Work.

The opening session, which took place yesterday was attended by 6000 delegates representing some 50 different organizations. The first of these to meet was the American Public Welfare Association. Following these group meetings yesterday, the first general session of the National Conference will take place tomorrow.

The presidential address will be spoken by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

More than 300 sessions, ranging from small discussion forums to assemblies of all the delegates have been scheduled for the 62d annual meeting, which will extend from June 9 to 15.

Organized Labor Calls for Change In Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The most militant group demanding a constitutional amendment as the result of Mr. Roosevelt's leading press conference after the Schechter case decision, is the American Federation of Labor.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in a radio address last night announced labor's determination to fight for a change in the Constitution to permit federal control over nation-wide social and economic conditions.

Lack of uniformity in state labor laws, collapse of the NRA, and social gains sponsored by the New Deal and frustrated by the Supreme Court decision, all point to the need for a fundamental recasting of the nation's constitutional structure, said Mr. Green.

Lack of Uniformity

Forty-four states, for example, now have workmen's compensation laws—each different from the other, Mr. Green declared. Four states have none at all. Such lack of uniformity in social legislation, he declared, forces the more progressive states to lower their own standards to the level of backward states.

Labor supports NRA, Mr. Green said, "because they know it offers the best opportunity to deal with economic and social problems upon a national rather than a local basis."

Mr. Green urged a five-point legislative program:

1. The extension of NRA based on a license system for all industries manufacturing goods which move in or affect interstate commerce.
2. Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill.
3. Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill.
4. Social security legislation.
5. Guffey coal bill.

NIRA Substitute

As for the new organized labor NIRA substitute, legal advisers are expected to have it drafted for submission to Congress early next week. The proposal was indorsed by the special conference of executives of the federation, called to consider the emergency growing out of the Schechter case decision.

Mr. Green said, in part:

"Notwithstanding the protestation of some of the representatives of some manufacturing industries and their announced determination to maintain code prices, they will be compelled ultimately to yield to the sapping, undermining influence of those employers who began increasing hours and reducing wages following the collapse of the National Recovery Act.

"That will mean strife, strikes and industrial conflicts, because the workers of the nation will not willingly submit to a destruction of code standards, reductions in wages and increases in hours of work."

Roosevelt Arrives At Hyde Park Home

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived home early today for a week-end visit before going to the Military Academy at West Point Wednesday to address the graduating class.

The President was accompanied from Washington by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Dutchess County neighbor. Despite a drizzling rain, a crowd of folks met the special train at Highland, N. Y., where the President got off.

The President came here with a secretarial staff, but with no appointments. A bag full of papers and letters gave him plenty of study work.

Duce and Press Rebuke England As Army Leaves

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, June 8 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini came by plane to this gaily decorated city today and reviewed the Sabauda Division prior to its departure for East Africa.

As the division prepared to embark, the front pages of all Italian newspapers were almost wholly occupied with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, which was regarded as virtually inevitable.

The Premier flew from Ostia in his tri-motored plane, which he piloted most of the way himself.

The soldiers, in full war equipment and drawn up along a two-mile front, cheered Mussolini lustily. The city was plastered with great posters, containing a proclamation by the mayor, which said, "Today's demonstration will show that Italy is united and will march with obedience and discipline to accomplish those ends which her King and her Duce will announce."

Newspaper continued their campaign against Britain.

Speaking to 20,000 soldiers of the Sabauda Division and a huge crowd of blackshirts, the Fascist dictator made a sharp and pointed reference to England.

"We will imitate to the letter those who try to teach us a lesson," he said. "They demonstrated that when they were creating an empire by defending it they never took into consideration world opinion."

Eden's Appointment Brightens Outlook

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The appointment of Mr. Anthony Eden to the Cabinet as Britain's representative at Geneva, lent a hopeful outlook to the Italo-Ethiopian situation today.

Political and diplomatic quarters, mindful of Mr. Eden's successful conciliatory efforts in the last League of Nations Council session, hoped Mr. Eden would lead in bringing about "a peaceful and lasting settlement" of the East African question.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons yesterday Italian newspaper allegations that Great Britain was encouraging Ethiopia to adopt a hostile attitude toward Italy, were "mischievously absurd."

Mr. Clement Richard Attlee, deputy leader of the Opposition, declared then that if Italy intends to use force in East Africa "she ought to be told quite plainly that in that event she would not have the use of the Suez Canal."

ROME, June 8 (AP)—A visitor to the British Embassy, which has been placed under guard following press attacks on that country because of the Ethiopian situation, today counted 50 police and plainclothes men in the immediate vicinity.

Medal Given Byrd

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The Virtutea Aeronautica medal of the King of Roumania was presented the other night to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, welcomed to New York for the first time since his return from Little America. Carlos Davila, Roumanian Minister to the United States, bestowed the decoration. The only other American who has the medal is Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Waiting Policy In U. S. on Japan's Move

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate response of Secretary Hull at the instance of President Roosevelt, were the only indications that affairs were not dormant. They seemed to indicate Great Britain's alertness to events, and desire for a large measure of American cooperation. The United States, by registering receipt of these tentative feelers at once, indicated that it would be prepared to examine the situation further with Great Britain.

Now that the Baldwin Cabinet is installed, observers here expect events to move more rapidly, particularly when the mainsprings of American Far Eastern diplomacy—Under Secretary Phillips and Dr. Hornbeck—return to their posts.

If the Japanese military force a Chinese recognition of Manchoukuo, it is seen that the whole Far Eastern picture is altered basically to the Japanese advantage. No further protests from western powers will seem to be of much effect. In Japanese circles here, it is said that having won recognition, the military will be prepared to delimit their frontier of occupation at the Great Wall. Independent authorities see no reason for believing that Japanese ambitions will definitely stop there, however, and look for a grandiosc extension of influence over the whole of North China.

Such domination would, of course, seem virtually to terminate the authority of Britain, the United States, and other concession powers in the northern treaty cities. The future of Shanghai would also be in some doubt. Thus it is that London has expressed its disquiet, and thus it is that the American apathy is difficult to understand.

Wallace Blames Industries For Lack of Economic Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

6,000,000 pigs which were tinned in the fall of 1933 having provided more than 100,000,000 pounds of pork for relief purposes and the 10,000,000 head of cattle bought by the Government last year to save them from starvation made available nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds of meat for distribution through relief channels, most of which otherwise would have been wasted.

He predicted that with ordinary weather this summer there would be a drop in the cost of food to the individual family and stated that meat within the next year should have a downward adjustment in price. Food prices today are materially higher than in 1932 but still well below the ruinous payments to the farmer in 1929 and 1930, and are still lower than the average of other items in the cost of living.

Despite Drought

Last year, he said, despite the drought, agriculture was within 15 per cent of the 1929 production but industry was still 40 per cent short and this year agriculture will come still closer to the 1929 level.

Before the war, when the United States was still a debtor nation, the export of surplus crops helped to pay interest and always could be reduced when there was a short crop, thereby protecting the home consumer. Today the ever normal granary plan, in his opinion, will assure consumers of plenty without the waste that accompanies wide swings in production, and it can assure farmers of reasonably stable prices at some fair relationship to industrial prices.

Meanwhile, he said, the millions of acres taken out of cash crop production can be put back into soil-building, soil-conserving crops, thereby eliminating the dangers from water erosion and dust storms which accompany destruction of land. Giving heed to the needs of "the voiceless land," he believes, is in the interest also of "the voiceless consumer."

Secretary Wallace concluded: "Gradually we can and will build a land policy which will put an end to senseless exploitation of our resources. Gradually we can, through the ever-normal granary, husband our food supplies from years of plenty for years of shortage. As time goes on and adjustment programs are perfected, they will place more and more emphasis upon encouraging the proper use of land.

Can Be Retired

"Submarginal areas, too thin to support agriculture on decent standards of living, can be retired little by little from cropping, for devotion to forests, parks, or game preserves. Our devastated and exploited forests can be replanted, the remnant of virgin timber can be conserved, and the planting of wind-breaks in dust-blown areas can be encouraged. Surely there is in all this an identical interest for consumer and producer, not only for our own generation, but for generations yet unborn."

In an interview with the press Secretary Wallace predicted action by Congress on amendments to the agricultural act in line with the Supreme Court decision on the NRA, to preserve the substance of the farmers' marketing plans for milk, fruit, and vegetables, while substituting for the licenses an enforcement procedure which follows the precedent of familiar federal practice and has proved readily sustainable in court.

While welcoming all possible use of farm products in industry, as urged by Frank Knox of Chicago, in his criticism of the administration to the convention earlier in the day, Secretary Wallace said that "the leading market for farm products for years to come will be the stomachs of humans and animals."

The consumer protection amendment to the agricultural act, he said, will insure that no higher percentage of the consumer's dollar will go for food than before the war. And, he added, the farmers will take care of the needs of the consumer for quantity and price, as industry has not done, "having fallen down so miserably in the last four years."

Business Women's Clubs Of Georgia Elect Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga., — Mrs. Viola Ross Napier, city clerk, has returned to Macon as the president of the Georgia Business and Professional Women's Clubs which has just convened at Millen. Mrs. Napier, who succeeds Miss Rebecca Shuman of Atlanta, has served as clerk of the city of Macon for many years. She is also a member of the Georgia Bar and practiced law here for some years. She was the first woman in the State to argue a case in the Supreme Court of Georgia and in the Court of Appeals. She was also the first woman member of the Georgia Legislature.

Mrs. Napier has been president of the local Business and Professional Women's Club and for the past year she has been vice-president of the state association.

Others elected at the convention were: Mrs. Clara C. Conroy of Albany, first vice-president; Mrs. Annie Mae O'Connell of Augusta, second vice-president; Mrs. Ben Neal of Millen, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Leacy of Savannah, corresponding secretary; and Miss Mae Jones of Thomaston, treasurer. Elected to the board of directors were: Miss Lita Thompson, Atlanta; Mrs. Gertrude Cullum, Augusta; Miss Mayse Curry, Bainbridge; Mrs. D. W. Harrison, Millen; Miss Gertude Toney, Carrollton; and Miss Irene Norris of Savannah.

Flood Relief Work In Midwest Pushed; Loss of $41,000,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8 (AP)—The Mississippi River today was stemming the watery desolation that swept through four states down the Republican, Kaw and Missouri Rivers.

As if contemptuous of their ravages, "Ol' Man River," burdened to flood stages in the vicinity of St. Louis, was expected to rise only slightly and to cause no serious damage under the pounding of the Missouri's crests.

Meanwhile, in the wake of receding waters, rehabilitation progressed from Colorado and Nebraska into Kansas, where preparations were being made to put 25,000 men and women to work for at least a month.

Federal relief funds were to finance the job of cleaning up Kansas, where the falling Republican and Kaw left a debris-laden path of destruction. An expenditure of more than $1,000,000 in 51 counties is planned in that state.

With unofficial estimates placing the havoc in the four states at $41,000,000, the full story of the damage still lay in many places beneath the muddy flood waters. Damages to homes and farm houses, roads and bridges have been apparent, but how much damage was done to growing crops was still a matter of conjecture.

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Dahlgren Is Popular With Red Sox Public

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Current rumors to the effect that Jimmy Foxx, long-hitting first baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, will be traded to the Boston Red Sox for Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren and a lump of cash, were probably temporarily silenced yesterday after Dahlgren had played one of the leading roles in Boston's 2-to-1 victory over the New York Yankees, American League leaders.

This Foxx-Dahlgren rumor was started some time ago, but was placed among the discards when Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics stated to the press that under no circumstances would Foxx be traded or sold. Connie said that the financial condition of the club had forced him to sell most of the stars who carried the A's to their last championship, but this condition would not affect the status of Foxx, who can catch, play first base or third.

Yawkey Wants Foxx

However, Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, made a trip to Philadelphia recently, apparently to take care of a personal matter. It is understood that he visited Connie Mack, which, of course, started old rumors all over again. "Tom Yawkey will pay plenty of money for Foxx, but he will get him," they said. The "experts" insist that the Philadelphia club is losing money fast and the sale of Foxx would help to erase some of the red ink. If he is put on the market, Yawkey, who is president and owner of the Red Sox, would undoubtedly make the highest bid.

Boston naturally could use Foxx. He would bounce many hits off that fence in left and center field at Fenway Park and make Joe Cronin's outfit one of the most dangerous, offensively, in baseball. Yet, there were many fans out at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon who would rather see young Dahlgren covering the bag for the Red Sox than even the great Jimmy Foxx.

Dahlgren, to begin with, is only a "kid" in baseball. His best years are ahead of him. Foxx certainly would be tremendously valuable to the Sox for a while, but Dahlgren will probably be playing big league ball after big Jimmy has stopped. Dahlgren, although not what could be termed a potential hitter at the moment, is improving daily. Yesterday against Johnny Broaca, one of the Yankees' aces, he had a perfect day at bat, his hits including a single, double and triple. The double drove across what proved to be the game-winning run in the fourth inning. The San Francisco youth also had his usual day in the field, and a usual day for him is an exceptional day for some first sackers. Many an error has been saved by his talented gloved hand.

Started at Third Base

Perhaps Dahlgren's fielding skill around first base can be attributed to the fact that when he broke into organized baseball his position was third base, the well-known "hot corner" of the infield. After leaving Mission High School in San Francisco, he signed a contract with the Missions in the Pacific Coast League and that club farmed him to Tucson. The following year, 1932, young Dahlgren was back with the Missions and he remained there through 1934, until purchased by the Red Sox.

With the Missions, Dahlgren built up the reputation of being a sensational fielder and weak hitter. It is a fact, however, that during his three years with the Missions, he did not miss a regular league game. His batting averages in the Pacific Coast League were .287 in 1932, .315 in 1933 and .302 last year. In 1934 he connected with 221 hits in 186 games, drove in 128 runs with 156 singles, 37 doubles, 10 triples and 18 home runs. In one game against Sacramento he hit a home run and five singles.

On June 15, Dahlgren will be 23 years of age. His middle name, which is Tenny, should be no handicap in view of the fact that another gentleman by that name once played a pretty fair game at first base for the Boston Braves. Ellsworth Tenny Dahlgren appears headed for a similar fate with the Red Sox.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 8, 1910

CHICAGO clung to first place in the National League pennant race, beating Philadelphia by 7 to 3. Chicago's nearest rival, New York, also won, shutting out St. Louis, 7 to 0. The Chicago Americans took a 12-inning game from Boston, 5 to 4. French, right fielder for the winners, was the individual star of the game with his hitting and fielding.

Czechoslovakia Wins Cup Tie From Japan

PRAHA, June 7 (AP)—Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup tennis team reached the semifinals of European zone play today, eliminating Japan, 3 matches to 0.

Already holding a 2—0 lead as a result of victories in the opening singles matches yesterday, the Czech combination of Roderich Menzel and Josef Malacek clinched the series by defeating Jiro Yamagishi and Hideo Nishimura in the doubles, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. The final two singles matches tomorrow can have no real bearing on the outcome of the series.

Czechoslovakia will meet either Poland or South Africa in the next round.

Yesterday Caska defeated Yamagishi, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3, and Menzel disposed of Nashimura, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6.

Trying to Develop Future Davis and Wightman Cup Stars

© Keystone

A Professional Tennis Player Coaching British Youths in the Art of Stroking

Six Yachts Are Leaving Newport On Big Ocean Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8—Final touches have been put on six trim yachts that are to compete for an international racing cup offered by the King of Norway in the Lituewater classic of the season, the transatlantic race from this yacht-infested city to Bergen, Norway, scheduled to start today. Seven entries were made for the 3050 nautical mile trip, five of them American and two European, but one of the latter had not shown up this morning.

The race for the King Haakon VII Gold Cup is one of the outstanding contests of 1935. It is the first transatlantic race from the United States to Norway or any northern European destination.

Many Prizes

Cups have been offered by the King of Norway, the Council of the city of Bergen and special pennants for various feats of the contestants. The German entry, the yawl Stoertebeker, Capt. Ludwig Schlimbach, which was brought to Boston on the German steamer Haimon May 21, had given a good account of herself in races abroad. Christian Nissen is to be navigator on this yacht. Otto Lange and another German, in addition to two Americans complete the crew.

The other entry from abroad was the Sandefjord, representing Norway, and is a cutter type owned by Erling Tambs. She was caught in a bad blow off Bermuda about three weeks ago will not be able to start today.

The three outstanding American yachts in the race are the yawl Stormy Weather owned by Philip LeBoutillier; Vadim S. Makaroff's staysail ketch Vamarie and the Schooner Mistress, owned by George E. Roosevelt. Boston will be represented by Robert R. Ames' ketch Hamrah.

Sailing in the Roosevelt schooner are Ellsworth Ford, Douglass Gree, Townsend Weekes, Sanford Kellogg and Jack Work. Aboard the Hamrah will be Henry R. Ames and George Woodard. The Vamarie, largest of the fleet, will be sailed by Vadim S. Makaroff, Sherman Hoyt of America's Cup fame, Martin Scott, Barclay Douglass, Paul Abbott and George Pynchon.

Stormy Weather

Stormy Weather will be handled by Rod Stephens and his crew. The two-masted schooner Vagabond, owned by Roger G. Robinson of New Haven, Conn., son of Prof. Henry Hollister Robinson, professor of geology at Yale, will be navigated by Stuart Hotchkiss. Robinson is a sophomore at Yale and will take along two classmates, William Boyd of Pittsburgh and C. J. Blair of Chicago, as well as two Princeton undergraduates, John Trent and his brother Edward, and Kenneth Phillips of New York, a friend, who made the crossing in a similar manner two years ago via the Azores. The Vagabond is provisioned for several weeks and is a former Gloucester fishing schooner. The Vamarie is to be the scratch yacht.

Starting from Brenton Reef lightship just off Newport, the yachts must carry a minimum crew of five men and the master and navigator must be amateurs under rules of the sponsors, the Cruising Club of America and the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club. The yachts must pass to the north of Scotland to the finish line between Marsteinen Lighthouse on the island of that name, and a light on Texlen Island.

The race was planned to encourage designing, building and sailing of small seaworthy yachts suitable for offshore cruising and racing, and to develop in amateur sailors a love of true seamanship and proficiency in navigation. Entries must measure not more than 72 feet over all and not under 45 feet.

Co-captains at Trinity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, June 8—Trinity University will have co-captains in football next fall as the members of the 1934 varsity eleven have elected Douglas Cooke of Emory and Key Turner of Jacksboro to lead them on the gridiron. Cooke is a tackle while Turner is a fullback.

SYMPHONY HALL
6th Week of Jubilee Season
TONIGHT at 8:30
Tom'w—Request Program
(Entire House Sold Out)
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Mon., June 10—B. U. Night
Wed., June 12—"Pictures at an Exhibition"
Hans Wiener and Dancers
Fri., June 14—Children's Night
Mon., June 17—Repeat Request
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax

Helen Wills Moody Wins Tennis Final

By the Associated Press

Weybridge, Eng., June 8

HELEN WILLS MOODY captured the St. George's Hill tennis tournament today, trouncing Elsie Goldsack Pittman of England in the final round, 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. Moody lost only 11 points in the first set, both her backhand and forehand working to perfection.

A large gallery watched the match, which was played under much better weather conditions than the tournament previously had enjoyed.

New England to Play Eastern for Sears Cup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—The women lawn tennis players of the East were present in unusually fine form for the earliness of the season, yesterday, as the annual intercity team series for the cup presented by Eleonora R. Sears of Boston brought them to the grass courts of the Richmond County Country Club, on Staten Island. Eastern, defending cup holder, with Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride, former Richmond (Va.) star, at the top of its list, scored in the first round over Middle States, with another transplanted player, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, formerly Midge Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., as leader, 6 to 3, though it lost the first match in both singles and doubles through the brilliant performance of the former Californian.

The other survivor of the first day of play was New England, with Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, the former Sarah H. Palfrey, making her first local appearance since her marriage, as No. 1. This team made a clean sweep over the Middle Atlantic team, 9 to 0.

Norma Taubele played the best tennis of the day in defeating Mrs. John B. Jessup, now a Philadelphian, while the balance of the team were Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, a former Bostonian, Grace Surber, Florence S. LeBoutiller, Helen Pedersen, and Mrs. William V. Hester. The last named played in doubles only. All won but Miss Surber, who was defeated by Cecelia Riegel.

In addition to Mrs. Fabyan, New England sent Katharine Winthrop, Virginia Ellis, Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Mrs. Roger Griswold, Mrs. Robert Morris, and Mrs. Virginia Cross Mabley, also recently married, who played in the doubles only.

Mrs. Austin Wins Golf Title

ORANGE, Conn., June 8 (AP)—After fighting an up-hill battle all the way, Mrs. George L. Austin of Hartford defeated Mrs. James R. Arneill of Stamford 1 up on the thirty-sixth hole yesterday to win her fourth Connecticut women's golf championship and her third in a row. Mrs. Austin, who won her first state title in 1929, was three down to Mrs. Arneill on two occasions in yesterday's match and was one down as they came to the thirty-fifth tee. She won the last two holes and the championship in par fours. Mrs. Arneill, never a titlist, was runner-up in 1932 and last year was a semifinalist in the Colorado State women's tournament.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	27	16	.628
Indianapolis	25	18	.581
Minneapolis	28	22	.560
Kansas City	22	18	.550
Milwaukee	20	21	.488
Columbus	21	24	.467
Toledo	21	27	.438
Louisville	12	30	.286

Results June 7
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 3.
Toledo 6, Indianapolis 5.
St. Paul 12, Milwaukee 5.
One game postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	27	17	.614
Baltimore	27	22	.551
Toronto	27	23	.540
Montreal	26	23	.531
Newark	25	23	.521
Syracuse	24	24	.500
Rochester	18	28	.391
Albany	17	31	.354

Results June 7
Baltimore 10, Montreal 1.
Albany 7, Buffalo 5.
Only games.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	11	.718
St. Louis	24	18	.571
Pittsburgh	26	20	.565
Chicago	21	17	.553
Brooklyn	22	20	.524
Cincinnati	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	14	25	.359
Boston	11	29	.275

Results June 7
New York 3, Boston 2 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 13, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 9.
One game postponed.

Brown Elects Four Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8—It was an "elect captains" day at Brown University yesterday as members of no less than four varsity teams picked their leaders for the 1935-36 season. The track team named Richard W. Pearce '36 of this city; the tennis team named Jackson H. Skillings '37 of Newton Center; the golf players named W. E. Easton of this city, and the lacrosse team picked Richard M. Rieser '36 of New York.

White Sox Obtain Piet

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO—The White Sox have obtained Tony Piet, former Pittsburgh and Cincinnati infielder, from the Toronto club of the International League. Piet is expected to fill in at second base for the injured Jack Hayes.

Eli's 1930-34 Sport Income Shows Drop

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Yale's total athletic income dropped 55 per cent between June, 1930, and June, 1934, it was disclosed today in the first statement made by the university athletic association in many years.

Officials said an additional increase is anticipated from football for the year ending June, 1935, due to the increased attendance at the bowl last fall.

The total athletic income at Yale during the 1933-1934 academic year was $398,811 according to the statement which compares with $883,220 over a similar period in 1930-1931. Football in the fall of 1933 was credited with an income of $335,712 as compared with the $760,548 income in the fall of 1930.

Athletic expenses in 1933-1934 were $513,625 showing a loss of nearly $115,000 for the year. The athletic association reported it expected to balance its budget within the next two years, however. Football was the only sport throughout the period of the statement to show a profit.

Commenting editorially on the situation, the current issue of the Yale Alumni Weekly finds satisfaction in that, despite lowered receipts, "income and expenses are beginning to meet." In conclusion the Weekly says:

It is a new thing at Yale to find athletics unable to pay expenses and the responsible management forced to every expedient to make both ends meet, short of injuring the undergraduate's chance to benefit himself by outdoor competition.

That it has done so, and weathered the natural storms that accompany any such retrenchment policy in any business, is to its credit. But we must say, looking back on the halcyon days of the late boom period, that athletic expenses were then much too generous. It may have proved a useful, if painful, experience to have found that fact out.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	43	20	.683
Oakland	37	23	.617
San Francisco	33	28	.541
Hollywood	31	29	.517
Seattle	27	33	.450
Portland	25	34	.424
Missions	25	36	.410
Sacramento	22	40	.355

Results June 7
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 1.
Oakland 11, San Francisco 5.
Hollywood 6, Portland 3.
Seattle 19, Missions 8.

Miss Wethered 2 Up

CLEMENTON, N. J., June 8 (AP)—Joyce Wethered of England yesterday toured the Pine Valley Country Club course—where her countrymen will play in the Walker Cup matches next year—and took a severe lesson from the exacting layout. Miss Wethered turned in 85 for the round, as did Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former five-time holder of the United States women's championship. In match cards, the Briton was 2 up on Mrs. Vare.

Veysey Leaves for California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 8—With a rousing send off from his enthusiastic college mates, Edwin Cliff, Colby College track captain and national champion 3000-meter runner, left this morning for Berkeley, Calif., where he will try to maintain his crown at the National Collegiate Athletic Association track meet on June 21-22.

South Africa Leads

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—In a second-round match in the European zone Davis Cup competition between South Africa and Poland yesterday, Norman G. Farquharson of South Africa, defeated Joseph Hebda, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 0—6, 8—6, and Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa was leading Casimir Tarlowski, 9—7, 9—7, 6—8, when darkness halted the match.

Southern Association

Results June 7
Atlanta 4, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 5, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 3.
One game postponed.

College Baseball Results

Bucknell 16, Dickinson 4.
Holy Cross 12, Springfield 1.
Iowa 5, Michigan State 2.
Lafayette 4, Lehigh 3.

Jimmy Thomson Takes the Lead In Open Golf

PITTSBURGH, June 8 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson, the 28-year-old Scot who has done most of his golfing in the United States, stood closest to the United States open title today as 66 players—60 professionals and six amateurs—turned into the 36-hole finale of one of the most topsy-turvy tourneys in the 39-year history of the links fixture.

The survivors of an original starting field of 157 included the defending champion, Olin Dutra, six former winners of the title and two of an original seven-man foreign invasion—Sid Brews of South Africa and Kanehichi Nakamura of Japan. Tommy Armour of Chicago, winner of the crown in the 1927 battle at Oakmont, withdrew before completing his second round.

Thomson Has Two 73s

Thomson's two preliminary rounds of 73s, good for a total of 146, gave him a two-stroke advantage over his closest pursuer, Alvin (Butch) Krueger, the comparatively unknown pro from Beloit, Wis., who led the first round with a subpar 71. The pace setting Thomson also held a three-stroke margin over Gene Sarazen, the hottest pre-tournament choice and favorite.

Thomson, who is a nephew of Jack White, the widely known British professional, came to this country 15 years ago and served his novitiate in the game as a caddy. This is his tenth bid for the title, and his best performance to date was at Columbus in 1926 when he finished twelfth with a total of 306.

Thomson and Sarazen were the only players among the first 20 low scorers of the first round to improve their positions in yesterday's firing, which for the most part was carried on under punishing conditions brought about by a wind of terrific force and a heavy downpour of rain shortly after noon. Jimmy and Gene benefited by playing in the forenoon when conditions were ideal.

The elements plus a bad run of golf forced Armour to quit on the fifteenth hole after he had amassed no less than 17 strokes over par for that distance. The same combination also took a toll of such campaigners as Wiffy Cox and Leo Diegel, who failed to make the grade for the qualifying quota of 161 for the first two rounds.

Sarazen is Near Leader

Sarazen was the only favorite who was figured to be within striking distance of the blond, curly-haired Thomson. Sam Parks, Pittsburgh pro, was four shots away from the top figure with 150 while Denny Shute of Philadelphia, winner of the 1933 British open crown, Al Espinosa of Cleveland and Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J., were bracketed at 151.

Dutra, who was Thomson's companion on an exhibition tour the last two months, was seven strokes back at 153 along with Paul Runyan, the American professional champion and one of the favorites, and Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J.

In between that trio were Horton Smith of Chicago, Vincent Eldred of Pittsburgh, Mortie Dutra of Detroit, Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles and Herman Barron of New York, with 152s. Bobby Cruikshank of Richmond, Va., stood at 154. Former champion Johnny Goodman of Omaha, the low amateur thus far, Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, George Von Elm of Los Angeles and Gene Kunes of Jeffersonville, Pa., had 155s.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	17	.614
Chicago	23	17	.575
Cleveland	23	18	.561
Detroit	23	19	.548
Boston	22	21	.512
Washington	20	23	.465
Philadelphia	16	24	.400
St. Louis	12	27	.308

Results June 7
Boston 2, New York 1.
Chicago 9, Detroit 8.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 6.
One game postponed.

Mrs. Donner Wins State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 7—Mrs. Carl H. Donner of the Baltusrol Golf Club is the 1935 closed champion of the Women's New Jersey Golf Association, following her victory over Gertrude Dubey of the Rock Spring Country Club, in an 18-hole playoff over the latter course yesterday. Mrs. Donner had a card of 83. Charlotte Glutting of Rock Springs, the former titleholder, was forced to default.

Stancook to Get Army Sword

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8—Joseph C. Stancook of Brooklyn, N. Y., is to receive the Army Athletic Association Sword this year. The sword is given annually to the best all-around athlete in the senior class at the United States Military Academy. Stancook was fullback and captain of last fall's football team and was also on the varsity basketball and baseball team this spring.

Ohio State Elects Owens

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Ohio State University's record-breaking athlete, has been elected captain of the 1936 Buckeye track team. Members of the team selected Owens as their leader shortly before they departed for a western tour, which took them to Milwaukee for the Central intercollegiate meet at Marquette University yesterday and today.

Sporting Around the Hub

Miss Verry of Worcester in Bay State Golf Final

DEBORAH VERRY of the Tatnuck Golf Club of Worcester yesterday earned the right to meet the defending champion, Rosamond Vahey of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, in the final round today for the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton. Miss Verry has never won the Bay State title, and many followers of the game expect her to give Miss Vahey a battle for the 1935 crown.

Miss Verry's semifinal-round opponent was Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown. Mrs. Baker has won the Massachusetts title on five occasions. The Worcester girl defeated the Oakley veteran, 6 and 4. She went out in 40 strokes, scoring a 2 up lead at the turn. Coming home, Miss Verry continued to play brilliantly, equaling par on the necessary five holes. Mrs. Baker played well, but, forcing her drives a bit, lost the eleventh and thirteenth holes by hooking out of bounds.

★ ★ ★

Harvard Crews at Red Top—The Harvard varsity and freshman oarsmen will report at Red Top, Harvard crew quarters on the Thames River, New London, Conn., tomorrow afternoon. The crews will be in residence at Red Top until June 21 when the fifty-third Harvard-Yale regatta will be rowed.

The oarsmen will complete their final examinations while at Red Top and will row twice daily. The first practice for all four eights, varsity, junior varsity, freshman and combination crews, will be Monday noon.

The combination crew will meet Yale on the evening of June 20. The freshman crews of Harvard and Yale will row at 10 a. m. on June 21, the junior varsity crews at 10:30 a. m., and the varsity crews at 7 p. m.

★ ★ ★

Scores Ace After 25 Years—George W. (Skeets) Canterbury, coach of the Harvard goaltenders, has been playing golf for 25 years. Yesterday he scored his first hole-in-one! Canterbury was playing on the Mayflower course at Manomet in a golf outing of the Harvard Coaches' Association. Playing in a foursome with William J. Bingham, Harvard director of athletics; Clark Hodder, freshman hockey coach and golf coach, and Cliff Gallagher, wrestling coach, Canterbury sank his tee shot on the 130-yard eighth hole.

★ ★ ★

Yankees Close Series—The Red Sox and New York Yankees play the final of their four-game series tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock. The Yanks, who are leading the American League, do not come here again until Aug. 5 Monday is an open date in Boston baseball. The Braves come home Tuesday and open a home stand against western opposition.

★ ★ ★

Mixed Foursome Golf—Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of Oakley and H. B. W. Snelling of Weston tied with Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River and W. F. McPhail of Norfolk for low gross honors at Brae Burn yesterday in the mixed foursome tournament, sponsored by the women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. Both pairs scored 82. No less than 30 pairs competed. The net winners were Mrs. T. W. Hodges and Richard Johnson of Salem, with a reduced score of 69.

★ ★ ★

New England Tennis—J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., reached the final round of the New England tennis tournament at Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He defeated Eddie Mansfield of Yale, 6—2, 6—3. Albert Horton 3d of Providence downed Arthur Wright, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, while Hobey Hyde eliminated his doubles partner, John Gow, 6—2, 6—2, and "Eggie" Miles of Yale beat George Stevens, also of Yale, 6—4, 6—4.

The four semifinalists in the women's singles are Mrs. William Martin of Boston, topseeded; Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., and Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—Louie Hedlund, Watertown High's ace tennis player, has been doubly honored, receiving the Quid Nunc award for character, leadership and personality, and one of the Potter athletic trophies. . . . James L. Fitch of the Winchester Boat Club has been elected vice commodore and Philip T. Bonney of Crescent Canoe Club has been elected to the board of directors of the New England Canoe Racing Association. . . . The Boston yacht Yankee and other Class J sloops did not compete on the second day of racing of the Royal Thames Yacht Club regatta in England out of respect for George Lewis, steward on Hugh Paul's Astra, who was washed overboard in a hard blow. . . . The first of the outdoor swimming meets is scheduled for next Sunday afternoon on Dewey Beach, Charlestown, as part of the June 17 celebration. John Woods will close the entry list at 44 Elm Street, Charlestown, Tuesday.

Jack Crawford Beats Merlin in Cup Match

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—Jack Crawford sent Australia's Davis Cup tennis team away to a flying start in the quarterfinal round European zone series with France today, beating Andre Merlin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Playing steadily if cautiously, Crawford piled up a winning margin on Merlin's errors and thus avenged his defeat at the Frenchman's hands in the Davis Cup matches last year. Merlin won the second set by going repeatedly to the net, but Crawford squelched that style of attack thereafter, lobbing the Frenchman into errors.

Princeton Elects Pasley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7—William J. Pasley '36 of Maplewood, has been elected captain of the Princeton University Rugby Club for next year. Francis T. Gephart '36 of Bronxville, N. Y., has been named manager.

De Stefani Defeats Henkel

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—Giorgio de Stefani of Italy defeated Heiner Henkel, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, in the first match of Italy's Davis Cup tennis elimination series with Germany today.

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'Walkes and Alleys Dight'

MEN who work with trees and shrubs keep surprising us. We see a great elm fallen prostrate in a gale; and the next time we pass that way another fine, living elm of the same proportions is standing in its place. A trumpet-vine a hundred years old flourishes above the entrance to a school dormitory which, a decade ago, was nothing but an architect's plan. We even see a stately avenue lined with sixty-foot trees, where last year there was only a bare stretch of turf or possibly a row of tenements.

Back of these transplantings and transformations lie what imaginable stories? In whose field grew those elms through the sun and storm of fifty years? From whose ancestral home was that trumpet-vine detached to add a mellowing touch to freshly quarried sandstone?

And who once owned and loved the box hedges that suddenly appear, full-grown and compact, where no hedges have been?

* * *

FOR CENTURIES—EVEN from the time of Roman Pliny—garden makers have recognized the beauty and distinction of box. It stands chief among garden aristocrats. The older the box, provided it has received proper care, the more beautiful it becomes in its density and richness of growth; but not every one who wants a fine box hedge or massive, close-clipped domes of it to stand as garden sentinels is fortunate enough to have an ancestor who planted box on the desired spot a century ago. For such a person, or for a municipality with a new public garden project, box trees are found, on plantations deep in the river valleys, by cabin doors in the hills, or on the lawn of some forlorn, dismantled mansion; and the buying and selling of each relic of garden grandeur may involve a drama of present needs clashing with sentiment, remembered loyalties, ancestral pride, and urgent young ambitions.

* * *

TWO TREEMEN MET by appointment at a little railway station in southern Virginia and drove together over unpaved roads into the back of the county. They were looking for forty specimens of dwarf box, of certain varying, but definitely specified, dimensions. The specifications did not mention age, but were such that it was a foregone conclusion that the trees must be from a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and fifty years old.

Box was introduced into America from England as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, but most of the great box gardens date from the late 1700's and early 1800's. The beloved reminder of Old England took a tenacious hold on life in its new environment wherever the climate was not too rigorous, and the lofty green walls of standard box that border walks and alleys, the globes and towering pyramids and arches, are famous sights to this day, as are also the distinguished edgings and designs of dwarf box, which are equally ancient.

* * *

THE TREEMEN CALLED on Miss Caroline.

Back of Miss Caroline's house, on the river side, was a bleaching hedge of dwarf box, set out exactly four generations ago under the direction of another Caroline. The bushes were now eight feet high, with a lateral spread of eighteen feet.

After the treemen drove away from her house, Miss Caroline tried to visualize the effect of the bargain she had concluded with them. She would have money to pay the taxes. That was one thing. She would also have an ugly gap in great-great-grandmother's bleaching hedge—a hedge already beyond her care and that of Old Caleb. With roughened, slender fingers Miss Caroline broke off a stiff green sprig and crushed it against her face. The clean scent reclaimed her childhood—hot sunny days with bees blundering in the borders—Old Caleb's father slowly trimming the hedge and Old Caleb himself, then young, gathering the clippings in a basket—her mother in ruffled white dress watching while the linen was spread on the hedge to dry. What could she do, she wondered, to hide that scar when the bushes had been dug up? Would it be sunflowers or a Dorothy Perkins, she asked herself scornfully, threw the sprig of box away, and went back to her shadowy house.

Ten miles deeper into the county drove the two treemen, over a poorer road, into a more hilly district.

"There! What do you think of that?" One of them pointed to a perfect specimen growing quite by itself.

Mammy Ray came padding barefooted to the cabin door and listened to what they had to say.

"I sho' needs yo' money, Cunnel," she told them. "I ain't got no cloes and I ain't got no po'k, and I ain't got nothin'. But—" she swung her head ponderously from side to side. "I jes' cain't sell Ole Major's box tree. You run along, Cunnel, and don' ask me no mo', for I cain't do it."

The "Cunnel" smiled ruefully and drove along. "Do you think it's worth trying her again on the way back?" his companion asked.

"I don't know. Old Major seems to be still potent, but you never can tell."

* * *

IF OUR IMAGINATIONS were allowed to gallop freely along somewhat conventional ways, it might take us to mortgages paid at the last moment by a fortuitous sale of ancestral hedges, and empty larders filled when the last cupful of meal had been made into the morning pone; or, on the other hand, to a loyal last survivor who refused to sell and withdrew behind his hedges to edit the family chronicles. Perhaps those really are the stories, since fiction has an odd way of repeating itself in fact. I do really think that something happened like that in young Clayton's case. Clayton's ancestor made a good investment for Clayton's generation by planting box. In 1929, when fortunes were being made, and being spent, sometimes, on the beautifying of estates, and the money value of old box was high, the two older boys in the family went to college on the sale of old box. When Clayton's turn came, not so many fortunes were being made, landscape gardening was quiet, and box was selling hardly at all. Clayton's father looked at his bankbook and grimly undertook the expense of his son's freshman year. The rest, he said, would probably have to depend upon Clayton's own efforts. But is it too much of a fairy-story ending to hint that a new municipal gardening project and the treemen's need for more box will supplement the boy's earnings so that he can return to college next year?

* * *

I HAVE BEEN told that some persons do not like box. They say that it requires too much care, and that it absorbs all the vitality in the soil. They even say that they do not like its scent—that most reminiscent of all garden fragrances. There is no arguing with such persons, and nothing to say except that those who do care for box care for it deeply. For myself, I never see a good box hedge, wide and thick and level, but that I yearn to rest upon it as upon a bed. A twiggy couch it would doubtless be, but I have always longed to find out if my weight could make any indentation on its surface, so complete is the illusion of substantiality that it creates.

As for the transplanting of box, or of any tree or bush or vine, there is this to be said,—that it is no betrayal of beauty, for it neither destroys nor wastes. The process is merely one of transferring an admirable object from one place to another, often to a place where it gives pleasure to a greater number of persons. This happens at the price, necessarily, of uprooted sentiment and torn emctions. Like a museum purchase of antique furniture from a house where it has been hallowed by a century of dignified use, it serves the purpose of public enjoyment. It also serves a practical purpose for such as Miss Caroline and young Clayton. But with these advantages goes a consideration of another sort—one of regret for a dismantled garden, and of respect for "Ole Major" and his Elysian companions.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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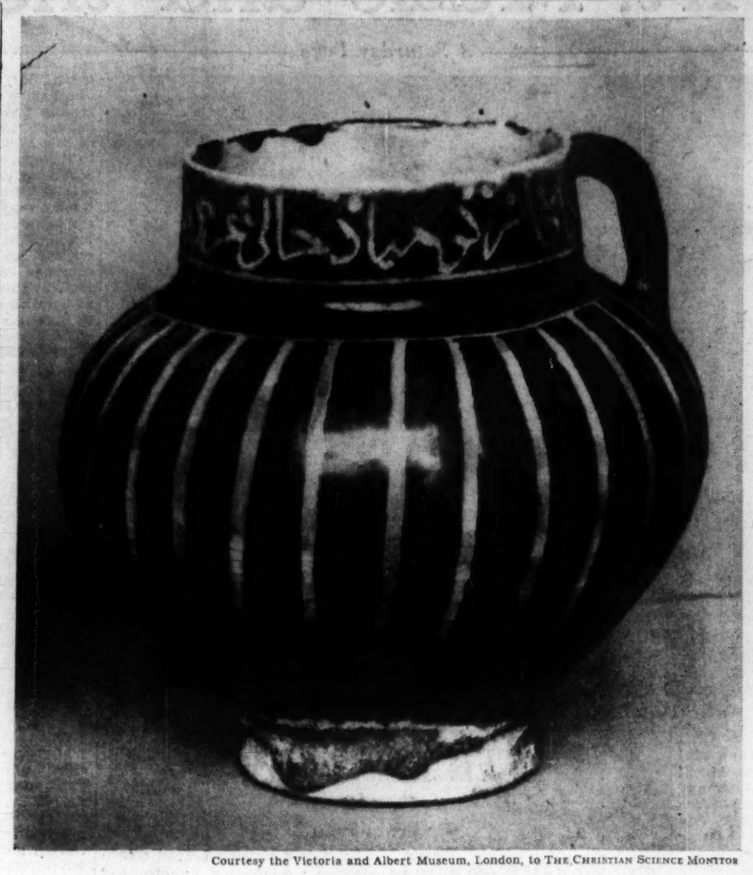

Courtesy the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A JUG, DECORATED IN BLACK AND TURQUOISE BLUE: *Found at Feraghan, Near Sultanabad, Persia*

WHAT a delightful bulge this pitcher has! How the melonlike stripes bring out its rotundity! It has a jolly look; and, across seven centuries, we fancy we can see the smile of satisfaction on the face of the Persian potter, as he took it off his primitive wooden wheel and set it aside to dry with a row of others.

After he had baked it in a kiln, a kind of mud oven, to make it hard, the potter no doubt went to work on the beautiful soft coloring. First, he dipped it in turquoise blue and fired it so that it came out of the kiln with a shining coat of blue all over. Then he dipped the outside only in a thick black glaze. When this was dry, but still soft, he scraped out the stripes and lettering, leaving them in the blue. Again he put it into the kiln and fired it. This time the black also became shining and hard. Then the pot was finished.

Many Persian pots have writing on them. Sometimes they have their owners' names. On this one the potter wrote about the rim, in Persian script, the popular valedictory inscription: "Health and good appetite."

In Eastern countries, where people carry on their trades in the street, the potter at his work is a familiar sight. Squatting on the ground before his wheel, he takes a lump of clay and throws it in the center of the wheel. Then, as the wheel revolves, the pot grows magically under his skilled fingers. With a touch he draws it up thin and tall; an imperceptible change of the hands, and it sinks down again, widens, bulges, grows into a bowl. Not satisfied, perhaps, in a moment he reduces it again to a round lump. Then again that magical rising up of the form, like a lily growing from the earth. The spectator watches with fascination as the potter's thought takes shape before his eyes.

This pitcher was made in this way, for the method of the potters has been the same for centuries. Now, it stands in a glass case in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Pausing a moment before it, the responsive visitor may find that the museum walls and rows of other pottery fade away, while imagination transports him for a few seconds to another world, perhaps to the potter's house in thirteenth century Persia. Then he smiles at the little pot and passes on.

London in the Mist

ONE of the things I love about London is the way in which, at sunrise and sunset, the mist creeps up from the river. It is hardly a mist at all, only a faint haze in the air. It draws a blue veil through trees in the parks; it widens narrow vistas into infinite spaces. Out of the mist the city seems to float in a dream. Familiar outlines blur. Spires and roof-tops detach themselves from buildings and dissolve in ever-changing patterns.

At sunset the mist lingers along the ground, so that all the upper air is still clear and bright when the streets have gathered themselves to the shadows. It is as if the day retreated before the advance of night and held a final carnival above the houses. In the mornings, the process is reversed and the mist lifts slowly from the city. If you come along the south bank of the river, when the sun is quite high, you will see the buildings on the farther side still unraveling themselves from the tangled webs of sleep.

There was one bright morning, sparkling with a hint of frost, when the haze played me a trick. It was one of those moments of surprise and enchantment by which London binds me to her, in allegiance.

The mist was clinging to the roofs of the buildings on the north bank of the river, shrouding them from the chimney-pots upwards, but leaving the waterway at their feet a shining pathway of silver. In the haze Blackfriars Bridge was a great white arm, spanning the stream. A tug scurried along with a train of scarlet-rimmed lighters. As it swung across the stream, the wash ran in gleaming ripples across the surface of the smooth water. A ship's siren echoed from somewhere below Tower Bridge. It was answered, near at hand, by a tug's impatient hooting as it asked passage-way in the mist. Voices called querulously.

On the south bank of the river the buildings humped dark shoulders against the gathering sunlight, casting heavy shadows one upon another, indigo against a white wall. A crane thrust a delicate black design into the sky. The somber tones of the etching offered sharp contrast to the scene across the river. There the wharves were bathed in sunshine, every line and color being crisply defined. Whether it was the strengthening light or the moisture in the air, every splash of paint, every hue of the vivid posters on a hoarding, every russet fold of the furled sails of moored barges, leapt into startled brilliance. They echoed the early morning activity of the wharves.

Men came and went; pulleys hauled up huge bales into the mysterious, gaping mouths of the warehouses; a barge was in the unloading. All was bustle and life. You would have thought that the old city was thoroughly awake.

And suddenly, out of the vague mist behind the buildings on the northern shore, there appeared a faint shape. Where, a moment before, there had been nothing but a misty sky, now there grew up the outline of turrets and a dome. You were aware that the mighty building, which overshadowed London's highway of commerce, was only just bestirring itself.

It was an experience even more moving than that. You felt that you were standing on the river bank in the days before St. Paul's Cathedral was built; that it was still an ideal in the mind of Wren and that he was telling you about it, constructing it for you out of the frail substance of his vision, building it of a stuff more beautiful than dreams. Curve upon curve, line upon line, it emerged from obscurity. It was then, as if to add point and climax to that slow unfolding of loveliness, that a shaft of sunlight stronger than the rest broke through the haze and, while the dome was as yet a nebulous pattern of the mist, struck from the high-flung ball and cross an answering gleam of gold.

P. F. W.

Far-Reaching Effects of Hull-House

BECAUSE Hull-House is in an immigrant district, we have the great advantage that children in the art school are of many races and nationalities and to a surprising degree they are familiar with the backgrounds of culture which their parents represent. The other day in one of our pottery classes where the children were trying historic subjects, the Scandinavian boy made a Viking bowl, the Mexican boy an Indian hut, the Greek the capital of a Corinthian column, the Italian the dome of St. Peter's. The variety was interesting, but not nearly so significant as the fact that each boy recognized what the other boy had made and called it by name. They were disconcerted only by an Egyptian pylon which a sophisticated elder was modeling, and they excused themselves by saying that they didn't have any Egyptians in the school, but they hoped after a while that one would come. . . .

Social life and art have always seemed to go best together at Hull-House. This is shown in what has been called the Big Studio, the large room where young people come year after year, partly making their own atmosphere and partly led by Enella Benedict, a teacher at the Art Institute, an early Hull-House resident, who brings books, pictures, reproductions, for them to share. Between them all, there seems to be created an atmosphere in which each can find his own way in art. Even here the medium is varied, for they make batiks in the studio and also use the adjoining room which contains a complete sketching outfit.

From the beginnings in this studio a group of professional artists has been developed, four of whom are residents at Hull-House, occupying studios built upon the roofs of our two taller buildings. Two of these students, who married each other, are now spending two years abroad with the keenest pleasure and profit; another who received a European scholarship at the Art Institute in Chicago, was able, because of his habits of frugal living, to take another man from the studio with him and they even stretched the scholarship into a second year of study which they spent in Spain. This fact caused a much more stirring interest in the studio than the news that one of the older men had received ten thousand dollars for a portrait in New York, and was fast growing famous. An illustration showing that the students felt more at home in the studio than anywhere else was afforded when one of their number returned from the war suffering from shell shock and insisted upon living there day and night for many weeks until he slowly recovered. He slept on a cot which his studio friends installed for him. They brought him food from the coffee-house below and heated it upon the gas ring used for batiks. He painted hard and furiously by day and at last slept peacefully at night, gradually readjusting himself to the world outside.—JANE ADDAMS, in "The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House." (New York: Macmillan.)

Idyll for June

UP TO the crooked curve of an old fence
That zigzagged there between the farmer's fields
Like age protecting lovely innocence,
Ran the pink clover, and the summer yields
Of rippling hay. And by the fence there stood
An old wild cherry on the clover side.
The bees zoomed by to take their dewy food,
And the warm grass, with gold and shadows pied
Beneath the broad, low-spreading branches, made
A fairy ring where a young child would lie,
Staring at heaven. The thick clover swayed
And sweetened in the sun; the bees sailed by,
Drunken, to bear their honey to the hive—
And it was honey-sweet to be alive!

KATHARINE SHEPARD HAYDEN

The Beautiful Mosaic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SLOWLY and painstakingly the old Florentine mosaic maker placed the tiny pieces of glass in the hollow in the black marble. Before him was a picture of a great cathedral; and it was this picture which he was reproducing. Oblivious to all about him, the artist studied the details of his model. Now and then he surveyed the pieces of colored glass upon his table. Then, carefully selecting by color and texture, piece by piece, he fashioned and fitted the materials into place. Some of the pieces were so small that they were hair-like in size and delicacy. It was observed that he spent a great deal of time studying his model.

An interested watcher during one afternoon was told that it would require many months to complete the small piece of mosaic which was then being made, and another completed piece of work was displayed. The work was so well done that even with a strong magnifying glass it was almost impossible to see where the tiny bits were joined together. Into one harmonious whole the colors, the lights and shades, were blended, and the picture of a beautiful cathedral had been reproduced in glass.

The thinker will find herein a very inspiring and valuable lesson. It may be said that we are all fashioning our lives and experiences into some sort of a mosaic, and that each one is copying a model of his own choosing. No longer need thinkers believe that anyone is a helpless victim of circumstances. Instead, many are proving daily that human experiences may be made more beautiful and harmonious, and more free from discord, by diligent effort along right lines.

Christ Jesus gave all mankind the model by which to be guided in daily experience when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48). The perfection of the Father in heaven is never disputed, and through one's application to the study of the nature of this perfect Father one may learn to think more truly and to realize a greater sense of peace and harmony.

The teachings of Christian Science insist upon perfection as the goal of all endeavor. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Those who have accepted this statement, and have persistently worked from the standpoint it presents, have been healed physically, financially, morally, and have found their homes becoming more harmonious and their days more joy-filled.

Are we satisfied with anything which is imperfect in our activities, in our characters, in our experiences? If we are not, then it is comforting to realize that each one, if he desires, may improve that which is lacking in right results. Some need to be healed of sickness, some are experiencing limitation along different lines, some are lonely, and some would like to know how to be and to do good. Any inharmonious condition can be improved or healed by insisting upon perfection as the goal, and by persisting in efforts to reach that goal.

After the mosaic maker's careful and painstaking study of his model, he gave his attention only to the materials which had been placed upon his work table, and which he knew were sufficient to reproduce the beautiful picture. If he had looked out of the window at the broken glass and stones in the dirty street, and if he had thought of making mosaic with them, he might have been discouraged at the outset. But he was interested only in the proper materials for his work.

If we have perfection for our model, and if we are carefully and prayerfully depending upon our perfect Father in heaven for guidance, then we, too, are working only with correct materials and shall gain the desired results. Our Father has provided an abundance of right ideas with which we may work toward perfection, and these ideas include kindness, joy, consideration, patience, wisdom, and love. We need not allow our attention to be diverted to false beliefs, such as fear, hurry, irritation, impatience, apathy, idleness, any more than the mosaic maker allowed his gaze to wander to the common glass and stones in the street.

Nor can we forget the very tiny, sometimes hair-like pieces of glass which were fitted into the marble. Sometimes apparently trivial things need serious attention, but as our thought becomes habitually more considerate, more kind, less fearful, we shall realize that all our efforts will become wiser and more worth while. As unnecessary and undesirable experiences are eliminated, the joy of greater harmony becomes apparent, until, even as the picture grew under the hand of the artist, so the blending together of progressive experiences will bring to us and to others peace and harmony, joy and inspiration.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

La belle Mosaïque

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LENTEMENT, avec un soin extrême, le vieux mosaïste florentin plaçait les petites parcelles de verre dans l'évidement d'une dalle en marbre noir. Il avait devant lui un tableau représentant une grande cathédrale, et c'était là ce qu'il reproduisait. Étranger à tout ce qui se passait autour de lui, l'artiste étudiait les détails de son modèle. De temps en temps, il examinait les fragments de verre coloré étendus sur sa table. Puis, choisissant avec soin chaque parcelle sous le double rapport de la couleur et de la contexture, il arrangeait ses matériaux et les ajustait les uns aux autres. Certains fragments de verre étaient si petits qu'ils faisaient penser à des cheveux, dont ils avaient la délicatesse. On pouvait voir que le mosaïste consacrait beaucoup de temps à l'étude de son modèle.

Un observateur qui passa tout un après-midi avec l'artiste apprit avec intérêt qu'il faudrait bien des mois pour compléter la petite mosaïque commencée; on lui montra aussi un ouvrage du même genre mais déjà terminé. Le travail était si bien fait qu'une forte lentille permettait à peine de distinguer où les parcelles de verre se soudaient les unes aux autres. Les couleurs, les ombres et les lumières formaient un tout plein d'harmonie, et les innombrables fragments de verre reproduisaient une magnifique cathédrale.

Tout penseur trouvera dans ce qui précède une leçon précieuse et pleine d'inspiration. On peut bien dire que nous faisons de notre vie et de nos expériences une espèce de mosaïque où chacun copie le modèle qu'il a choisi. Ceux qui réfléchissent n'ont plus besoin de croire que telle ou telle personne est victime des circonstances. Ils sont nombreux au contraire les disciples qui prouvent journellement que grâce à des efforts assidus et bien dirigés, l'existence peut cesser d'être discordante et devenir plus belle, plus harmonieuse.

"Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait" (Matthieu 5:48). En parlant de la sorte, Jésus-Christ traçait le modèle que doivent suivre chaque jour tous les humains. La perfection du Père céleste n'est jamais contestée; et en s'appliquant à étudier la nature de ce Père parfait, on peut apprendre à penser avec plus de justesse et réaliser un meilleur sens de paix et d'harmonie.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne appuient sur la perfection à laquelle doivent tendre tous nos efforts. Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 259 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée perfaite,—Dieu parfait et homme parfait,—comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration." Ceux qui ont accepté cette déclaration et travaillé avec persistance sur la base ainsi présentée, ont été guéris physiquement, financièrement, moralement; ils ont vu leur foyer devenir plus harmonieux et leurs jours se remplir de joie.

Dans notre activité, notre caractère, notre expérience, nous contentons-nous de choses imparfaites? Si ce n'est pas le cas, nous trouverons du réconfort dans la pensée que tous peuvent, s'ils le désirent, améliorer des résultats encore insuffisants. Les uns sont aux prises avec la maladie et ont besoin de guérison; tels se heurtent aux limitations dans d'autres domaines; certains sont isolés, d'autres aimeraient savoir comment être bons et faire du bien. Toute condition inharmonieuse peut être mitigée ou guérie si l'on insiste sur la perfection et qu'on s'efforce avec persévérance d'atteindre ce but.

Après avoir étudié son modèle avec le plus grand soin, le mosaïste consacrait toute son attention aux matériaux préparés sur la table et qu'il savait être suffisants pour reproduire un chef-d'œuvre. Si portant les yeux sur les tessons et les cailloux de la triste rue sur laquelle donnait sa fenêtre, il avait pensé à faire de la mosaïque avec ces pauvres matériaux, il aurait pu se décourager à l'avance. Mais il ne s'intéressait qu'aux matériaux qui convenaient à son travail.

Si nous avons pour modèle la perfection; si dans un esprit de prière, nous comptons fidèlement sur le Père céleste parfait qui nous guidera—dans ce cas nous travaillons exclusivement avec les matériaux convenables et nous obtiendrons les résultats désirés. Notre Père a préparé en abondance les idées justes au moyen desquelles nous pouvons travailler pour atteindre à la perfection; et ces idées embrassent la bonté, la joie, les égards, la patience, la sagesse et l'amour. Le mosaïste ne laissait point errer ses regards sur les débris de pierre et de verre qui gisaient dans la rue; de même, nous ne devons pas permettre à notre attention de s'égarer sur les fausses croyances telles que la crainte, la précipitation, l'irritation, l'impatience, l'apathie ou l'oisiveté.

N'oublions pas non plus les minuscules parcelles de verre, fines comme des cheveux, que l'artiste devait faire entrer dans sa mosaïque. Parfois des choses qui paraissent insignifiantes exigent un travail sérieux; mais à mesure que notre pensée devient habituellement plus prévenante, plus aimable, moins craintive, nos efforts sont plus sages et plus efficaces. L'élimination des épreuves inutiles et désagréables met en lumière la joie d'une harmonie plus complète; et finalement, semblable au chef-d'œuvre qui progressait entre les mains de l'artiste, l'ensemble de nos expériences progressives apportera tant à nous-mêmes qu'à notre prochain la paix et l'harmonie, la joie et l'inspiration.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Modern Dance on Tour

By Margaret Lloyd

DORIS HUMPHREY and Charles Weidman are modern dancers in more ways than one. Not only have they evolved a technique of movement that is modern in expression, yet distinctively their own, and played a large part in the development of the dance as a theater art, but they have in the past season taken the modern dance on its first nation-wide tour of the United States, including a part of Canada. And when they reached Boston, at least, they sent out the most wise and praiseworthy advance publicity in dance records.

This publicity consisted of plenty of pictures, and of brief biographical sketches of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, defining their place in the modern dance. What is more important, it contained crisp, nontechnical analyses of the chief dances to be given. One local newspaper summarized these notes into an informative article that served to prepare the public for their concerts on two successive evenings.

Just as a new orchestral or chamber composition is often analyzed and elucidated in print before performance, so a new dance composition should be elucidated for the public unfamiliar with it. This sort of heralding, with sound appraisal of the work instead of excessive ballyhoo about the artists, is one of the most valuable contributions to a greater understanding and consequent appreciation of the modern dance. And it is to be hoped that it will become a general practice among all first-class modern dancers.

* * *

In addition to this very modern paving of the way before them, Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman have had an active influence on the dance of the theater. Their dance interludes in stage shows have been of a high order. To these they have supplied the choreography and in some cases the dancers from their own concert group. In other cases, they have trained outside dancers for performance in their choreographic compositions, and supervised the dance productions.

"Well, how did the tour go?" I asked Miss Humphrey, in a preperformance interview. "And how did it affect the quality of your work?"

To the latter question she replied at once. "It improved it. Because it kept us at concert pitch. No dance is complete without an audience. The audience helps make the dance and without an opportunity to present dances to an audience, the dance cannot grow. In New York we work and train and teach and compose, and we have more dances in our repertory than the occasional recital can take care of.

"On tour, we constantly had new and refreshingly different audiences. They didn't always know how to take us. And we didn't always know how to take them. In Dallas, for instance, there are no recalls. The applause stops when the curtain closes. That is the thing to do there. But we didn't know it at first and we were a little disturbed until a friend explained it to us. But there was always the necessary give and take between artist and audience, in some measure, differing in degree, of course, with the locality.

"In some industrial centers and the more suburban communities, the response was not so keen. But often there was more response, more cordiality of reception, in the audience than in the press, although the modern dance was quite new to most of the audiences, who had seen only ballet companies and vaudeville dancing up to that time.

"A news reporter, or a music or drama critic, is seldom properly equipped to cover the dance recital. Outside of the eastern states, Dallas is the only city, so far as our experience went, that boasts a real dance critic—that is, one who specializes in the dance as a major art and is informed on the subject. The dance is a major art, placed in a minor position simply by lack of general understanding or support.

"Yes, the tour was beneficial in many ways. It gave us an opportunity to present our dances and it gave large numbers of people some idea of the modern dance. It opened up the field for other modern dancers.

* * *

"Dancing in the theater, in its best sense, is a great field. When the dance is molded in with a first-class drama, like "School for Husbands," it is a splendid opportunity to collaborate with another art. Dancing in revues is another matter. It is more or less expedient with us. That is, with 20 dancers to maintain and no subsidy, revue dancing does provide remuneration that helps to keep the group together as an artistic entity."

It is significant that the modern dance seems to have burst on the world in diverse quarters, simultaneously. The idea existed, and the few who were ready perceived it. Without meeting or seeing Mary Wigman, without conferring with Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, then traveling in the Orient with the Denishawns, began to feel the need of a more modern expression. They were both pupils of the Denishawn School in its heyday. They perhaps owe much to its technical training. But they could not sympathize with its eclecticism. They wanted to dance America, not the Orient. They wanted to express the present, not the past. They wanted to visualize life, not music.

"The dance is a separate art from music," says Miss Humphrey. "It has a structure of its own, a rhythmical form, not dependent on music. Music is related to, yes, and sometimes supports this rhythm, but not always." The famous "Water Study," done without accompaniment, is intensely musical in effect and feeling. Yet here again, the primary utterance is in movement. "We never interpret music. Dance and music may move together, but they remain separate."

With all these similarities to other modern dance ideas, the Humphrey-Weidman dance has distinctions of its own. Its technique is worked out from a basis of the natural propensities of bodily movement. Yet, in composition, the form and the movement grow from the conception, so that every dance is in a different style, according to the meaning of that dance. The fundamental underlying the whole is movement, but this movement is developed to comport with the idea of the dance as well as with the propensities of the body. There is nothing helter-skelter about it. A firm technical foundation is the starting point. But each dance has a separate character, a certain sense that belongs to its conception alone, and so it is differentiated from other dances by singular aspects that intensify that conception.

* * *

Doris Humphrey has all the graces of a dancer—the lithe, slender body, longish hair that dances with the dancing figure, a delicacy that is enforced with inner strength and complete motor control.

In her solos, Doris Humphrey is lyrical and lovely. There is no harshness in her studies of curves and angles, the ascending or descending spiral. She never looks awkward or grotesque. In duo-dances with Charles Weidman, her delicacy is in beautiful contrast to his strength. He is powerful and assertive—a distinguished, entirely masculine dancer. In both is felt the effluvium of thought behind the movement.

Their group is a well-tuned instrument of expression. Its members are encouraged to create dances, to work things out for themselves. Among them, Letitia Ide and José Limòn have won recognition as brilliant artists on their own account.

The Humphrey-Weidman Company has so much to offer in a vital communication of dance movement, there is so much of the vigor and action expressive of contemporaneous living, so much power and poetry, pounding rhythm and forceful line, gayety as well as poignancy of mood, that it seems strange that they are still considered, in some quarters, puzzling, dry, humorless, instead of rich and flavorsome. Their dancing is something to be enjoyed, not pondered over with knit brows. It is a celebration of life, bidding all who are modern in spirit to the festival.

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman

Gifts to Museum of Modern Art

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

A SMALL part of the gift of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Museum of Modern Art is included in the opening phase of the Museum's summer exhibition. Every three weeks additional selections from the gift will be placed on view, so that by the end of summer the whole collection, consisting of 181 objects, will be shown. Mrs. Rockefeller is one of the founders of the Museum. Americans largely predominate in the work by 71 artists who are represented in her gift of modern paintings, water colors and drawings. Much of this work was purchased when these artists were in an experimental stage and were yet to win large recognition. Next to the Bliss bequest, Mrs. Rockefeller's gift is the most important one that the Museum has received, according to President A. Conger Goodyear.

The Rockefeller selection is shown on the third floor, with one room given over to drawings. By Stuart Davis are two compositions in broad lines of ink, inventions that have only elusive representational relation to familiar forms such as ships and houses, yet have an existence of their own as personal expression. "Plant," a drawing by Kuniyoshi, may be taken as an emotional transcription of nature, with its firm presentation of strongly curling leaves, set in a vase that is distorted, possibly, by the artist to prove his command of form, his ability to make over familiar objects into unique appearances of his own devising.

* * *

In "Head," a drawing by Max Weber, there is a characteristic quality of neo-classicism that has given this artist a place of his own in the modern scheme. Charles Sheeler's "Self Portrait" is a factual statement that needs more than passing examination before the visitor discovers the artist reflected in the luminous background, behind the sharply defined telephone instrument and desk set. Three drawings by Peter Blume exemplify his uncommon command of every resource of visual transcription by means of pencil on paper, his surpassing ability to find in line the equivalents of textures in wood, marble and plaster, as these surfaces are defined by light and shade.

Other drawings include a calligraphic exercise by Matisse, "Girl in Feathered Hat;" a pencil portrait of Yasuo Kunivoshi, by Marguerite Zorach; and characteristic things by Gaudier-Brzeska, Modigliani and Picasso. There are nine water colors by "Pop" Hart, traversing a wide variety of subjects, all proving that he touched nothing but to make art of it. Already he is something of an American classic. Of the elect, too, is Charles Demuth, who goes his own way and finds finality of personal expression in the familiar themes of circus and vaudeville. This is the test: he has an idiom of his own. Preston Dickinson, too, is of this company, with his discovery of dynamic perspectives of color in a familiar bridge scene, "Environs of New York."

* * *

In the hall on the third floor are several Rockefeller paintings, seen in previous loan exhibitions: Otto Dix's "Child with Doll," with its discernment of a unique color notation and an unsentimental rendering of a subject filled with temptations to banality; Max Beckman's satirical composition, done with an ineffable color charm to offset the uningratiating material, "Family Picture"; and "The Gourds," by Matisse, a still-life by Juan Gris and Pierre Roy's strange picture of a serpent descending a staircase.

In the other galleries are selections for the Bliss bequest, examples of Van Gogh, Cézanne, Gauguin, Matisse, Picasso, Derain, Henri Rousseau, Seurat and Redon that repay examination, no matter how often they have been seen. There are many loans from private collections, including pictures by Salvador Dali, Paul Klee, Fernand Leger, Piet Mondrian, Oskar Schlemmer and Jean Edouard Vuillard.

El Greco's "The Visitation," lent by M. Knoedler & Co., New York, will be a focus of interest to visitors, with its characteristic blue-green dominant tone, its relieving note of rose, and its impressionistic rendering of the faces. The treatment of the draperies of the two figures is of special interest in its indication of the artist's discovery of natural rhythms for his handling of forms.

On June 18 the exhibition of European commercial printing of today, on the first floor of the museum, will be replaced by a selection from the recent exhibition of African Negro Art, a group of American folk sculpture and a selection of sculpture from the Museum's permanent collection.

Propaganda and the Screen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE latest German film to be shown in London, "The Old and the Young King," a Deka production, places the critic in somewhat of a dilemma. Every work of art is entitled to be judged on its own premises; it is obviously unfair to complain of "Hamlet" that it is not as funny as "Charlie's Aunt." At the same time it is customary to judge entertainment as such, and not as political tract or propaganda. Yet it is precisely as propaganda that "The Old and the Young King" is put forth. It is one of the first products of the new system of things in Germany whereby the screen is to be made an instrument of national instruction and education, and what its directors are anxious to know is not its merits or demerits as a work of art so much as its success or failure in inculcating the type of outlook now in demand in Central Europe.

The film deals with the relations between Frederick William I of Prussia and his son, the flute-playing, French novel-reading fribble who, against all likelihood, developed into the greatest soldier of the eighteenth century, and became known to history as Frederick the Great. The part of the father is played by Mr. Emil Jannings with a good deal of humor and even tenderness, and by these methods it is made entirely convincing. His habit of carrying out every aspect of government under his own strict personal supervision, with a thoroughness that led him even to inspect the price of the palace mutton chops, is illustrated in several amusing and characteristic episodes of which Mr. Jannings's accomplished cinematic art makes the most. Fat, jolly, rather simple and naïve, and occasionally terrifying is the portrait that Mr. Jannings draws of the monarch whom Macaulay thought the least attractive in the gallery of European royalty, and it is difficult to see in what way it could be bettered.

"The Old and the Young King" is preceded by a notice stating in emphatic capitals that the film is historically accurate. So far as we could see this boast is justified, except that Frederick William is shown pardoning his son, after the abortive attempt to escape with Catte, for what amounts to philosophic reasons of state, whereas the fact surely is that the young prince was condemned by his father to be slain with Catte, and was reprieved only at the last moment through the intervention of other European monarchs? It is while the younger Frederick, in accordance with his father's singularly brutal orders, is watching Catte's execution through the barred window of his prison that Mr. Werner Hinz's performance as the Crown Prince reaches its most effective moments; and very effective indeed they are.

Judged from the point of view of entertainment the film is somewhat too long, and the ending is taken far too slowly, but in propaganda it is probably well to make sure that the nail is driven truly home. H. H.

This Dissonance

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

BRUNO WALTER—to whom we were indebted for a series of lovely concerts at the end of the season—appeared as a lecturer at an institution of the Kulture Bundes, and spoke on "The Moral Force of Music." The lecture, now printed in pamphlet form, contained many stimulating and lofty ideas.

Mr. Walter bases his thesis on the elevating influence of music which in the course of a concert may be observed in the expressions of the listeners. Every individual must have felt this influence and have asked himself how it had come about. Mr. Walter is certainly right when, in his investigations, he distinguishes between music in itself—sound as sound—and that which the composer wishes to express by means of it. One must remember, however, that the composer is also aware of his medium and uses it as his means of expression. The subjection of the dark tonal forces by means of the art of construction and the conjuring up of atmosphere by a master—this is surely the extent of the ethics that can be revealed in music.

In itself, music is neither good nor bad. Whether it be in the church, at the dance, in the concert hall or at a military parade, its influence is always there. All depends on how it is used. Mr. Walter tries to explain the alleged ethical quality of music as "an underlying principle governing the endless, flowing wealth of all music. Dissonance tends toward consonance, as it must resolve itself; it is a striving toward reconciliation, completion, undisturbed harmony."

Surely such a statement is contradicted by modern music, and also by the fact that dissonance is an established idea only in theory, not in musical practice. An idea, moreover, that is often confused with discord by the laity. Musical history also shows that what seemed to be discord yesterday is harmony today, for what the ear cannot grasp appears as discord. The ear, however, is capable of being taught. Only after sound has been heard often enough is it possible to judge of its aesthetic value.

* * *

It is a curious fact that composers, since time immemorial, have been in opposition to the cherished convictions of their listeners. There has scarcely been a single master, from Mozart on, who has not had his dissonances cast up against him by his contemporaries. Was it the composer's aim to increase the tension only in order that the resolution might be the more effective? No; I believe their interest lay in the dissonance itself. When it has once lost the dread of discord, it is found to be richer in tonal content and therefore more expressive than consonance.

The development of harmony since Wagner is proof of the emancipation of the dissonance from its resolution. The decisive step toward freedom was first taken when, in the "Tristan" Prelude, dissonant chords were resolved not into the consonant, but into fresh dissonances; the key is certainly touched on, though the basic chords never become prominent. Yet Mr. Walter affirms that "a dissonance is not self-sufficient; it is a striving, an enforced progression, a desire to develop into the consonance, and all music finally terminates in the ultimate peace of the concluding chord." Mr. Walter interprets these dissonances in "Tristan" as representing the anticipated but ever-deferred resolution of the tension—of the "Ewige Sehnsucht"—proper to the character of the drama. This particular passage is omitted in the printed brochure — which is, at least, an admission that the tension can stand its ground without a resolution. The Prelude does not close on the basic chord; but that it comes to an end is an undeniable fact. Thereby is refuted a further assumption of Mr. Walter's that "to deprive music of its ending on the basic chord might prove to be a hopeless experiment."

* * *

The emancipation of dissonance is not to be identified with so-called atonality, as Mr. Walter seems to suggest. There is a great deal of music that, in spite of its dissonance showing no inclination toward consonance, cannot be suspected of atonality. There are many examples of this among French and Italian composers. Mr. Walter's definition, "a chord is either dissonant or consonant, according to whether it tends toward, or has reached, the key," is out of place here. Just as it is in the music which seems so wholly to occupy his mind, namely the German classics. Otherwise, there could be no consonance within a modulation moving toward a key, or any dissonance in a cadence in an already established key—which is to contradict facts.

When in another passage Mr. Walter says: "A basic chord is the only harmony of completion, of satisfied rest and is fundamentally eternal . . ." who will not recall another "eternal" (ewig)?—that last reiterated word in Mahler's "Lied von der Erde," that Mr. Walter himself introduced some years ago. Here the basic chord is heard, but, according to Mr. Walter, it ought to be regarded as a dissonance, for to the commor chord a sixth is added. It is, however, just this missing final resolution that gives one the feeling of eternality. The piece does not end, it fades away. Is this not a satisfying end?

Attack on Two Fronts

By Harold Hobson

London

IN "The Mask of Virtue," now being presented at the Ambassadors Theater, Mr. Ashley Dukes has attempted to combine in one play the styles of the artificial and the sentimental comedy. This curious mixture of Congreve and Barrie, of Wycherley and A. A. Milne, is an immediate and immense success, so that there can be little doubt that Mr. Dukes has managed triumphantly to please the theater-going public.

But there are two sections of minority opinion hostile to the play. On the one hand it is felt, by those who agree with Charles Lamb that even "The School for Scandal" is spoiled by its mingling of styles, that the conjunction of two different manners in "The Mask of Virtue" robs it of the unity of impression essential to great art; while on the other hand, it is urged that the opening acts, being a polite imitation of the ribald Restoration comedy, attempt to reproduce on the contemporary stage the only English clasical style of dramatic writing to which a moral objection can be taken.

Mr. Duke's story, adapted from a Continental play by Mr. Carl Sternheim, is of the revenge taken by the eighteenth-century Mme. de Pommeraye when she finds that her five years' suitor, the Marquis d'Arcy, is no longer in love with her. She throws in his way an apparently charming and innocent girl whom finally she persuades him to marry. Then she tells him that this girl, Henriette Duquesnoy, is a woman with an evil past, hoping thereby to give his aristocratic pride a wound from which it will never recover.

It is at this point that the style of the play changes. Hitherto it has preserved the hard, glittering surface of the true comedy of manners, where the characters are puppets moving with ceremony and pomp in the elaborate dance designed for them by the author. But for some time it is apparent that Mr. Dukes has been uneasy about Henriette, finding in her grains of compunction and a growing affection for the Marquis which would be out of place in the artifical comedy. Now he suddenly changes the Marquis himself from a strutting and amusing doll into a man, and consequently realizes that the play can no longer pretend to be a comedy, but that the situation is one that has to be seriously faced.

Hereabouts, the play is greatly assisted by the performances of Miss Vivienne Leigh and Mr. Frank Cellier as Henriette and the Marquis. This is Miss Leigh's first appearance in London, and her grace and delicacy, her good looks and exquisite bearing and the subtle gradations of her gradual awakening to a recognition of her real feeling for the Marquis have won her a fanfare of critical praise the like of which it is difficult to remember on such an occasion. As the Marquis Mr. Cellier struts pompously in the first two acts, as to the manner born; and in the third he carries off his sudden coming to life with a virtuosity that prevents the audience from realizing the immense change that has unexpectedly come over the nature of the play. So that during the actual performance, the break in the piece is not recognized. The objection about unity of effect, therefore, seems somewhat academic.

For the same reason, too, the other objection loses some of its point. I have never been able to see that there is any subject which is in itself unsuitable for honest and serious discussion on the stage. It is only when the discussion lacks the quality of seriousness or honesty that the censor, public or private, should step in.

Mr. Dukes has shown before, in his "The Man With a Load of Mischief," that he is a master of the comedy of manners. In the earlier part of this present play his dialogue has the flash and glitter, the style and grace which are traditionally essential to artificial comedy, and which are, indeed, in some of its Restoration specimens, the only qualities that redeem it. I noticed in this respect only one small blemish. Why does Mr. Dukes, in a letter especially commended for its style, speak of a "mutual friend?" The play is directed by Mr. Maxwell Wray with a fine fluency of movement.

English Royal Portraits

By Frank Rutter

London

OF several exhibitions organized in connection with King George's Silver Jubilee, quite the most remarkable is that at Agnew's galleries, which consists of "Portraits of the Kings & Queens of England." It might well seem impossible to assemble in a Bond Street gallery an unbroken sequence of authentic royal portraits from 1066 to the present day, and it has been possible to cover the first 250 years only by means of photographs of royal effigies on the Bayeux Tapestry (for William the Conqueror) and on seals or tombs for his successors up to and including Edward II.

But the remarkable thing is that beginning with the portrait of Edward III (1312-1377), lent from Trinity College, Cambridge, down to Oswald Birley's portrait of King George V there is a complete sequence of paintings of the English sovereigns, and there are also paintings of the consorts of most of them. A surprise to many visitors is the number of early portraits lent by Cambridge Colleges—Margaret of Anjou and Elizabeth Woodville from Queens', Elizabeth of York from Trinity, and James I by P. van Somer from St. John's. The last, of course, is beyond question, but whether all the others are actually contemporary is debated, some experts inclining to the belief that they are copies, made about 1500 from earlier paintings. But whatever their exact date these, and also the "Henry VI" from Eton, may be accepted as dependable likenesses.

* * *

The historical and iconographic importance of this remarkable loan exhibition is obvious, but several of the exhibits are also of great artistic interest. Chief of these is the unique life-sized half-length of Queen Elizabeth by Nicolas Hilliard. Though world famous for his miniatures, paintings on a large scale by this sixteenth-century Englishman are almost unknown. This painting, which belongs to Mr. Victor Rothschild, is a veritable masterpiece striking in its acute characterization, sumptuous in its deep blacks and rich crimsons, and magnificently decorative in the elaborate linear arabesques provided by the contours of the figure and the details of the Queen's costume and her jewelry and accessories. Accentuation of line is a recognized feature of medieval English art, and the exquisite lacery in this Hilliard illustrates a traditional national style which began with the monkish illustrators of Saxon times and flowered again at the close of last century in the black-and-white work of Aubrey Beardsley.

A still earlier painting of great interest is the portrait of Richard II (1367-1377) showing that monarch giving a patent of nobility to Sir Ralph Lumley. This picture, lent by the latter's descendant, Capt. L. R. Lumley, M. P., is probably by the unknown artist who painted the famous portrait of King Richard at Westminster Abbey. Exceedingly fine in color and quality is Hans Eworth's "Mary I," signed and dated 1554, while in addition to a Vandyck, lent by the Earl of Radnor, there is a delightful little panel of "Charles I" by the little-known English painter, Mistress Anne Carlisle, whose precise miniature style was influenced by the Olivers. The Hanoverian portraits include excellent paintings of the second, third and fourth Georges by Sir Joshua Reynolds, William IV by Lawrence, and Victoria by Winterhalter.

* * *

"Fifty Years of Portraits" is the title of an ambitious exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, aiming at illustrating international varieties in portraiture between 1885 and 1935. Italy is represented by Boldini, Mancini, Modigliani and Chirico (a self-portrait); Germany by Liebermann and Paul Klee; Spain by Picasso and Juan Gris; Japan by Foujita, and the United States by Sargent and Mary Cassatt. Among the numerous French works are self-portraits by Renoir and Cézanne, Gauguin's portrait of his mother, and characteristic works by Gissarro, Seurat, Matisse, Vuillard, Derain, Braque and Marie Laurencin.

Distinguished painters of various nationalities are conspicuous by their absence — notably Whistler — but the strangest gap in the exhibition is the omission of Scottish painters, neither Guthrie, Ferguson nor Peploe, for example, being illustrated. Otherwise the British exhibits stand up well to this formidable foreign competition, and, though Wilson Steer and McEvoy are represented only by early or minor works, the paintings by Orpen, Augustus John, William Nicholson, Sickert, Spencer Gore, Mark Gertler, Philpot, Henry Lamb, Rothenstein, Lavery and Walter Russell testify to the strength and variety of contemporary British portraiture.

* * *

A memorial exhibition of works by Charles Sargeant Jagger, A. R. A., has been opened at 5 a Pall Mall East, and shows the range of this most promising young sculptor whose loss all must deplore. Best known by his Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner, and employed for most of his working life on war subjects, Jagger showed the virility of his modeling and his sense of character in his single figures of soldiers, while his sense of design and feeling for movement are seen in his reliefs, such as "No Man's Land" at the Tate Gallery, which he considers one of his best works. During his last months he was engaged on an important statue of the King for New Delhi, and his model for this shows that fine feeling for the relation of monumental sculpture to architecture which distinguished so much of Jagger's work. Emotionally his work is remarkable for its intensity of expression, and this characteristic is as strongly present in his "Two Tigers" and in some of his rare portrait busts as in his better known war memorials.

The Egyptians Had a Word for It

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

IN one form or another the art of ballet has attained the respectable age of at least 2000 years. Indeed Mr. Mark Perugini begins the very useful chronology at the end of his "Pageant of the Dance and Ballet" (London: Jarrolds. 18s.) with the period 1500-500 B. C., in Egypt. But, as he points out, ballet must not be looked on as simply dancing, although the dance is one of its essential elements. And a distinction must be made between "Ballet" and "the Ballet of the Theater." The Egyptians had no theater but their frescoes and bas-reliefs alone afford convincing proof that dancing played a big part in their public festivals. At the British Museum figures may be seen apparently performing the "entrechat" and "pirouette."

Apart from solo dances and "pas des deux" the Egyptians also had representations of dramatic stories and dancing by massed groups. Mr. Perugini mentions the "astronomical dance," based on the movements of the stars, danced by the priests of Apis, and in this connection it is worth recalling that the evolutions of the whirling dervishes —which could be seen in Constantinople up to the outbreak of the war—also represented schematically the solar system and the planets revolving round the sun.

Although in a dedicatory preface Mr. Perugini warns us that his "Pageant" is intended as a "general" survey of the dance in the theater, and of the evolution of ballet as a separate form of theatrical art—more particularly as it has reached England—one could not help wishing that his short chapter on Egypt had dealt more fully on the close relation that existed between the dance and ritual.

* * *

Naturally enough he gives twice as much space to Greece, but Dr. Jane Harrison has reminded us that although the Egyptians may have been a slower-witted people than the brilliant Greeks, their customs are more instructive for æsthetic research. At any rate Mr. Perugini stimulates the hope that some other writer on the dance will spoil the Egyptians by a deeper study of their seasonal rites and mysteries. Composers and choreographers might do worse than turn their eyes in the same direction. By going back for inspiration to prehistoric Russia and its rituals, Stravinsky, Niginsky and Roerich jroduced "Sacre du printemps," the most original of all the Diaghileff ballets, and musical art was the richer by a masterpiece.

There are any number of references to the dance in Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Pindar and other classic poets and dramatists. Two delightful quotations, by the way, are given by Mr. Perugini from the "Iliad" and Theocritus. We learn that there is nothing new about the choral ballet. The Greek dance was almost always accompanied by singing, the poet often borrowing the rhythm of his verse from the dance, just as nowadays the choreographer follows the rhythms of the musical score. The earliest dramatic poets were even called "dancers." "Orchesis," the Greek word for dancing, included not only "steps" but interpretive dancing and mimetic gesture. The word "mime" is, of course, Greek. But "mimēsis," it must always be remembered, is not "imitation." Originally a mime was simply a person who dressed up and acted in a pantomime or drama—he masquerader, he did not mimic.

Mr. Perugini quotes Athenaeus, who defined ballet as an imitation of things said and sung, and a passage from Lucian: "It is by the gesture, movements and cadences that this imitation or representation is made up, as the song is made up by the inflections of the voice." Here we are brought face to face with Plato's famous definition of art as imitation, a definition, alas, that is still blindly accepted by the vast majority today. An English cabinet minister even quoted it the other week in a thrust against contemporary art. Taken literally, never was there a more misleading conception. To the artist such a definition seems more worthy of a parrot than of a Plato. The realization of its falsity is perhaps the first step to any true understanding of the arts.

Egypt and Greece occupy only a few pages of Mr. Perugini's book—a tiny section of a long pageant—but he himself recognizes their deep significance when he speaks of the fall of the arts in ancient Greece and Rome. Artists and educationists, he says, "might do well not only to heed that and other such warnings from the past, but also to question whether our social, intellectual and artistic life might not find rebirth in re-studying, as R. L. Stevenson once urged, 'earlier and fresher models.'" The modern ballet is a synthesis of the arts and in the present stage of transition and confusion "earlier and fresher models" are more than ever valuable. The genesis of all ballet may be found in the Greek "orchestra" (the dancing place of the chorus) or earlier still, at the threshing-floors where all were dancers and there was as yet no spectator place, or "theater."

* * *

No single review could adequately cover this pageant of the dance winding its way through the centuries to our own stage. Now Italy, now England, now France or Russia —the reader catches fascinating glimpses of times and people other than his own. Mr. Perugini has a keen and indulgent eye and whenever possible he shows us something of the man or woman hidden behind the famous artist, the costume and the glare and glamor of the stage. Egypt, Greece and Rome get less than half the amount of space given to the 25 years (1885 to 1915) of ballet at the two London theaters, the Alhambra and the Empire. The present reviewer saw many of the ballets that are here catalogued and described with a detail which, aesthetically speaking, is entirely undeserved. Musically and choreographically they were negligible and the stage was only too faithful to a scenic tradition about which the less said the better. Against this inartistic background, however, there danced a genuine artist—Adeline Genée.

Perhaps other readers will also feel that these forty-odd pages might better have been devoted to the Russian ballet, which was certainly responsible for the recent renascence of the dance in England. But the author regards the Russian Ballet outside his scope "except in so far as it has impinged on the London stage in recent years." Actually the impingement shattered, beyond revival, the old style of ballet on the London stage.

Again, many readers would have liked to hear more about the music of this far-flung pageant. Only a Diaghileff, however, could do full justice to all the elements that made ballet a composite whole. And such an Admirable Crichton of the arts has yet to appear as a writer. Mr. Perugini treats his big subject with all the zest that marks the true ballet fan, and his comprehensive survey supplies an abundance of interest for both the serious student and the general reader. The more we hear of the historical background of the arts the better. Often, as the history of art shows, the best way of going forward is to go back.

Leighton Rollins announces that his eighth season at Bar Harbor, Maine, will illustrate the progress of drama through the ages. The first production will be a modern version of Aristophanes's "Birds," adapted by Mr. Rollins, with the choruses translated by Joseph Auslander and music composed by Lehman Engel. "Birds" will be followed by Congreve's "Way Of The World," Shakespeare's "The Tempest" and a new play.

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

States' Survey Of Historic Buildings

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

AN EXHIBITION of architectural drawings and photographs shown through June in the Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston, merits close attention as an indicator of progress in a public work of peculiar nature and importance, the Historic American Buildings Survey. This is a title that may leave most people cold, until it is known that the term historic is used liberally. It does not of necessity imply fame, or the associations of noted persons or important events, with a building. It means rather that the dwelling, church, mill or schoolhouse has outstanding interest as an example of admirable design and construction dating before 1830. Moreover, it means that a complete record of its details in these respects should be preserved for use of present day and future architects.

Here in the Otis House are displayed about 100 of these records, in the form of measured drawings, together with photographs of the buildings to which they apply. They are a small but representative selection from the some 900 relating to this State that comprise the accomplishments of the Survey to date in Massachusetts. In folio form, what has been done in the same manner in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island is also shown.

State and Federal Funds Used

The details of the planning and execution of this country-wide project involved several of the multitude of federal and state groups known by triple-letter abbreviations, and to explain it all might be tiresome and profitless. The fine part of the story is that the work, which started in January of last year, was carried on in all states except those of the extreme northwest; during the first four months it gave employment to nearly 800 architects and completed the work on nearly 900 buildings of one sort and another. Since several sheets of drawings are necessary for recording the data on each building, the total reached over 5000, while the photographs of these same structures number about 3200. All this accomplished in the first four months of 1934. The originals of all these records have been forwarded to the Library of Congress, while copies of drawings and photographs have been supplied to various libraries, local as well as architectural and metropolitan.

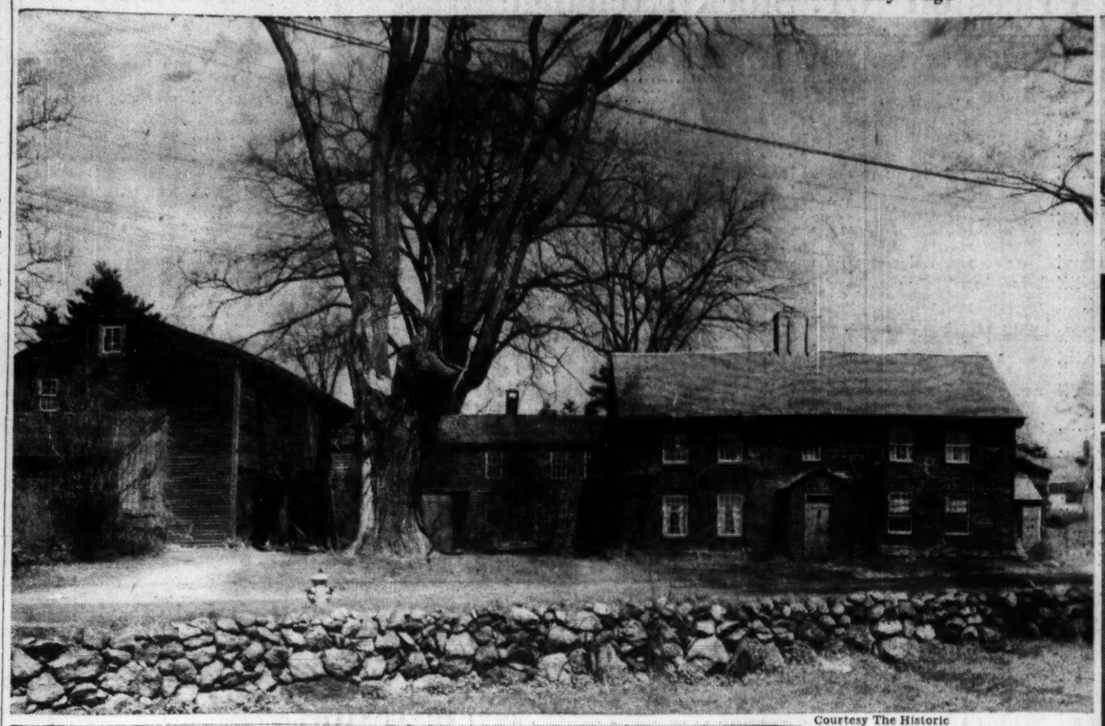
For the past 13 months, this country-wide work has been restricted through changes in federal plans and is now carried on in 16 out of the 40 states in which it was started. It is reported as most active in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

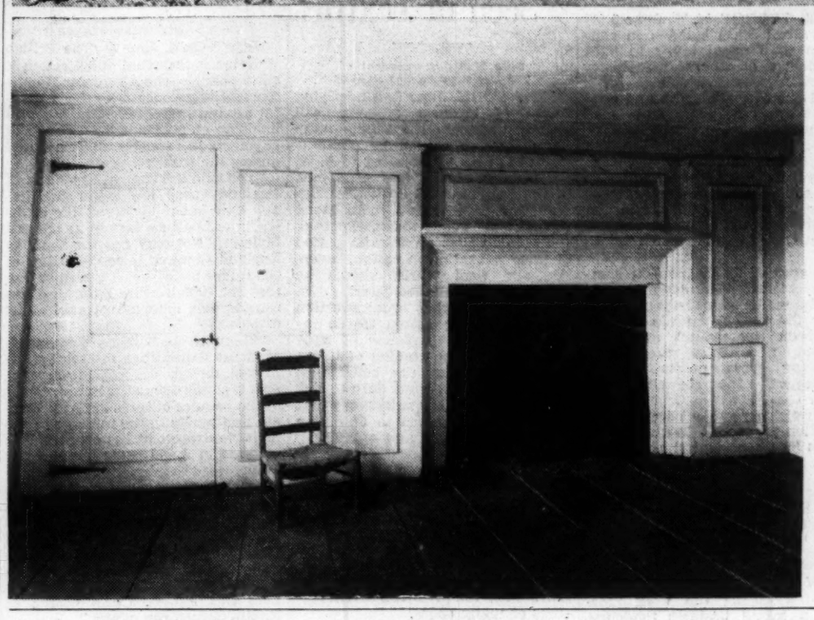
Buildings of Doubtful Fate Selected

From the start of this project, activity has been directed chiefly to those buildings that seemed likely to be endangered by neglect, business expansion, civic improvements or damaging alternations. The wisdom of this course has been proved during the last year in this State. Out of 150 that had been surveyed up to a recent date, between 35 and 40 have been wrecked, burned, destructively altered or removed for highway construction, since complete drawings of each had been made and photographs taken. That is an appalling casualty list for about 16 months and shows the urgent need for wider and livelier activity among those who would preserve these irreplaceable buildings.

It is true that in this State 242 are now in the possession of interested organizations of one kind or another, all intent to maintain them as they are. But such motives do not prevail as widely as it seems they should, as may be judged by a recent highway change in the city of Newburyport. Here straightening and widening led to the removing or wrecking of over 60 houses, of which more than half were classed by the Survey as old architecture and seven or eight of which were measured before they were destroyed.

It seems certain that coming generations will esteem all sorts of structures of the 1600's and 1700's to an increasing degree. Any considerable regard for them in America has become noticeable only during the present century, and in that time public consciousness of their value has spread and accomplished immeasurable good in saving and in educating. That there is distressing need for more of both is proven by steady losses, month after month.



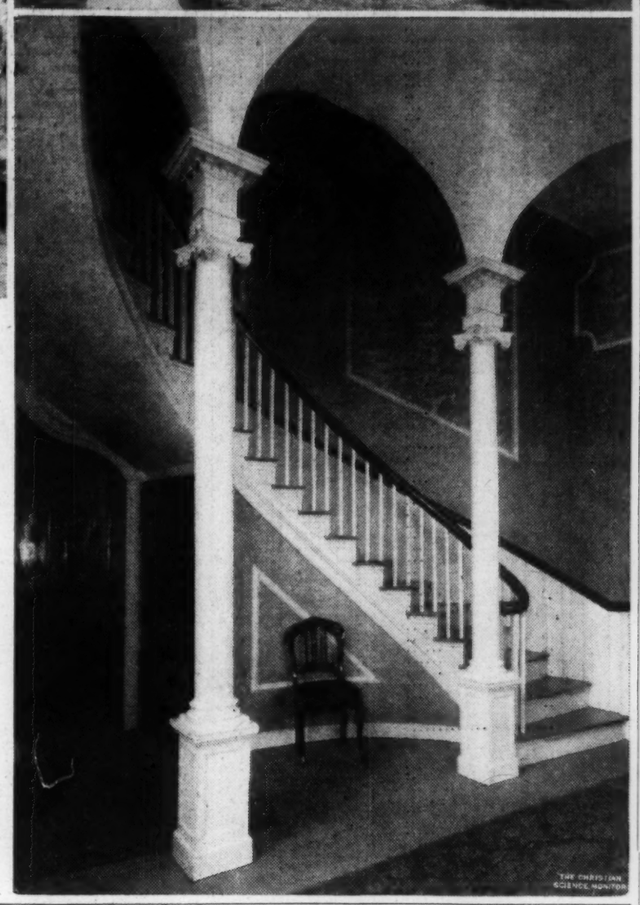


Courtesy The Historic American Buildings Survey

Typical of the nearly 280 old New England buildings whose structure and details have been measured and recorded by architects' drawings and photographs since January of last year, are the two pictured here. The views are from a present exhibition, open through June 17 at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, where selections of the work of the Historic American Buildings Survey fill the walls of a large gallery.

At the left, here, the Abbot farmhouse, Andover, Mass., is shown, its simple and spacious lines characteristic of its period and year—1685. Below appears the paneling of a bedroom in the house, vacant at the time. This is a typical example of the carpenter-builder's work, without architect's aid.

Dating more than a century later — 1796 — the Coleman-Hollister in Greenfield, Mass., was designed by the excellent architect and author, Asher Benjamin. His taste and skill are evident in the views of the exterior and of the entrance hall of this old dwelling, now used for business.



Goblet Makes £580 at Auction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE highest price ever paid for a piece of English glass in the auction room was made by the "Royal Oak" goblet from the collection of old English glass, formed by the late Mr. Joseph Bles, well known in art-collecting circles. The bidding for this unique piece started at £400 and it was eventually knocked down for £580.

Pictured on this page April 27, this goblet has a curious history. It was made in the year 1663 at the Duke of Buckingham's glasshouse at Greenwich, in honor of the marriage of Charles II and Katherine of Braganza. It is elaborately engraved with vignettes, one of Charles in the historic oak tree, and with portraits of Charles and his Queen and the motto "Dieu et mon Droit" and the date. It was given by the King to his friend Rouse in whose family it figured for generations.

During the nineteenth century it was sold together with some odds and ends for the sum of 15s. Its existence nearly ended altogether, as the cabinet in which it stood with other glass and china was knocked over and every piece except the goblet was smashed.

Later it was left wrapped in a paper parcel in the rack of a railway carriage. Its final risky experience before making history in the auction room was when it was lent to an exhibition and mislaid. It was found in a carrier's cart, in an open wooden box, without any packing to protect it.

London Notes

By "Collector"

ARRANGEMENTS are already being made, I learn, for another British Antique Dealers' Fair in London in the early autumn. The purchases made by the public at last year's display, to say nothing of the interest among collectors, large and small, totaled more than £150,000, so it is not surprising that the forthcoming fair will occupy nearly three times as much space as the last.

It seems to be agreed generally that the success of the 1934 fair was largely due to the Queen's active encouragement and it is hoped that she will lend her personal interest and support this year. The Royal collector, by the way, found time, even during her crowded Jubilee week, to visit West End antique shops. Dressed in powder-blue and accompanied by the Princess Royal she spent an hour in one shop, not only purchasing several old miniatures, ivory carvings and tortoiseshell boxes but presenting the surprised and delighted proprietor with a piece of lovely antique porcelain which she had specially brought with her as a little Jubilee gift.

Making the Most of What You Have

Changing the Pictures About

By **Ethel Lewis**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY woman has an urge to change things about, whether it is to try the big wing chair over there, to rearrange the mantel decoration, or to move the pictures about. The latter may be the best idea of all, for so often not enough time is spent on the selection, arrangement and hanging. Often it seems as though they were hung without regard for anything except perhaps their security. Sometimes they are there simply because they have been gifts; like other useless, meaningless presents, they are accorded a place of honor for that reason alone, even though they are unrelated in medium, size, color or subject. To have a room that is complete—with each picture playing its definite and proper part—you cannot afford to be sentimental in the selection. If fortunate enough to have many good pictures, each worthy a place, then you can indulge in the game of change to great advantage, for with each change of pictures you will be able to give a different aspect to the entire room.

Before starting to rearrange them, be sure that the wall is quite unfaded, lest there be unrelated squares and oblongs indicating the old placement of pictures. The best time for making any drastic changes is when the wall is being done over or cleansed. First look over each room as a whole; see whether a picture or other decoration is needed; if it isn't needed, don't hang it up just because you have it in your hand and don't know what else to do with it.

Where There Is Paneling

The ubiquitous paneling, which is apparently essential to every new apartment house, was created for a definite and decorative reason. It not only divides the wall into pleasing spaces, but of necessity it limits the number of pictures. Originally, that was a definite reaction from the era of the nineties, when all the pictures available were hung at the same time. Now, even the greatest fancier of decorative pictures hesitates to disregard those spaces and to hang pictures across the moldings. Next came the era of no pictures at all, or else just one, as flat and colorless as the cream wall on which it was sung. That was almost as bad as the days of too many. Today we seem to have achieved a happy medium—we prefer to have enough, but not too many.

Having taken down all the pictures and cleansed or redone the wall, let us see just what is needed and how we can make the most of what we have. If there is a mantel, the overdecoration must be the first consideration, for the fireplace group is always a center of interest. Whether a flower painting is selected, or an ancestral portrait, or a mirror, or a hanging of one kind or another, each one is right if it is in the right place. The flower painting may set the color scheme for the whole room, while the family portrait in its original frame establishes the key to the furnishings. If the portrait does this, and is oval, with a dark background, the furniture is probably early American. Should it be square and include a wider range of colors, the room is undoubtedly reflective on nineteenth century styles.

Mirrors Equivalent of Pictures

A mirror is not necessarily indicative of any special period, for the wide-framed mahogany one can be quite as much at home in the room suggested above as would the portrait of great-grandfather. The gilded eighteenth century mirror is ideal with the fine English styles, while the large mirror set flat into the wall is the perfect background for the most modern decorative scheme. It will reflect clearly the definite colors and clear-cut forms that are such an important part of our contemporary decoration. A mirror is really a kaleidoscopic picture, for it presents an everchanging reflection of the other wall surfaces, or curtains and windows, or a vista into adjacent rooms, or perhaps just the rainbow tints of modern costumes. The mirror wisely selected and properly hung offers an everchanging and stimulating picture.

Pictures should be kept in key with the rest of the room. A modern pastel will not add to the charm of an old-fashioned room, nor will a sampler or a Currier and Ives print be at home with the abrupt surfaces of our contemporary furniture. But what could be lovelier in a new type of interior than a gesso panel, or a water color presenting bold flower forms, or a starkly crude landscape, or an abstraction that isn't too puzzling as to its interpretation.

Fabrics Are Also Important

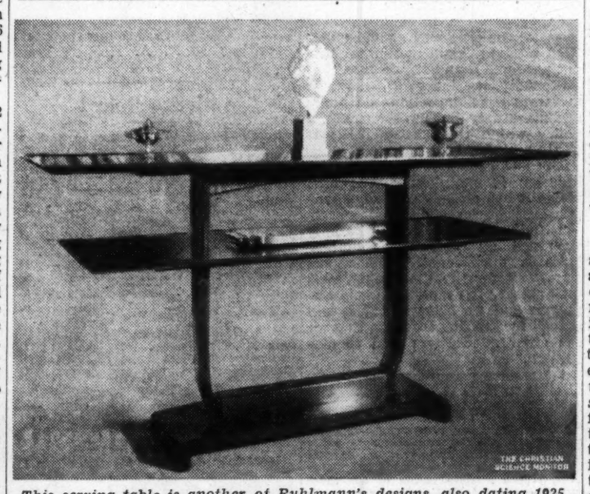
Hangings can sometimes be used in place of pictures—anything from a silk prayer rug or a Kirmanshah shawl to a choice Javanese batik or a fine hand-blocked print of recent conception—provided they suit the room in texture as well as in subject and color. Too many will seem a bit stuffy, particularly if the room is small.

No room need resemble a picture shop, hence need not display representations of every kind of work. All etchings look well together, black and white or colored. Wood blocks, too, and some of the finer linoleum cuts belong in the same grouping. A Japanese print or two can be hung in the same room with the etchings, for they offer much the same quality of workmanship. But none of them will be at home hung alongside a bold and heavy oil painting. Certain pastels and water colors can be hung beside etchings, but should not be if there is a tendency for one or the other to be too dominant.

Heavy oil paintings can be relieved by plastic pictures or by black and white architectural photographs which have weight in the subject if not in the medium.

As to hanging pictures, there should not be much difficulty in selecting the proper space for a large picture, but one should be sure that there is plenty of air around it; that is, that it does not look pinched into a certain space or between windows or bookcases or doors. It is better to leave such a space empty, or else hang a long narrow panel there, or perhaps a group of two or three small pictures of related interest, one above the other. Instead of one large picture over a sofa, it may be wiser to group four smaller pictures of approximately the same size and the same framing, all of course related in subject matter and medium. For instance, four old flower prints, all framed with narrow bands of color, can be hung together, the mass effect being that of one larger picture. It is seldom wise to hang one small picture alone, particularly beside a large piece of furniture, lest it lose its significance.

As to height, there are different tastes, most people preferring to have the center of the picture at eye level for the standing person of average stature. If they are likely to be looked at mostly by those who are sitting, it sometimes is well to hang pictures, or prints at eye level for a seated position. It is an interesting idea to try out and gives a welcome bit of variety. At whatever height, as near flat as possible and without visible support, give the best effects.



This serving table is another of Ruhlmann's designs, also dating 1925, shown in the Musée des Arts Decoratif recently. It is made of Makassar ebony and is a pleasing and practical departure from traditional practice, in its form and in the beautiful wood of which it is constructed

A Pioneer of Modern Design

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

IN THE story of contemporary decorative art, which covers about the last two and a half decades, one name stands out particularly—E. G. Ruhlmann. Ever since 1910, when he began exhibiting his furniture at the Salon d'Automne, his influence has been recognized as leadership in the style we still term modern.

In retracing those years in the recent retrospective exhibit of his work at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, one is impressed with the potency of his originality. For not only did he create the objects themselves, but by them he evolved an atmosphere for interiors as distinct from that which had gone before as are present-day means of locomotion from those of the pre-motor era.

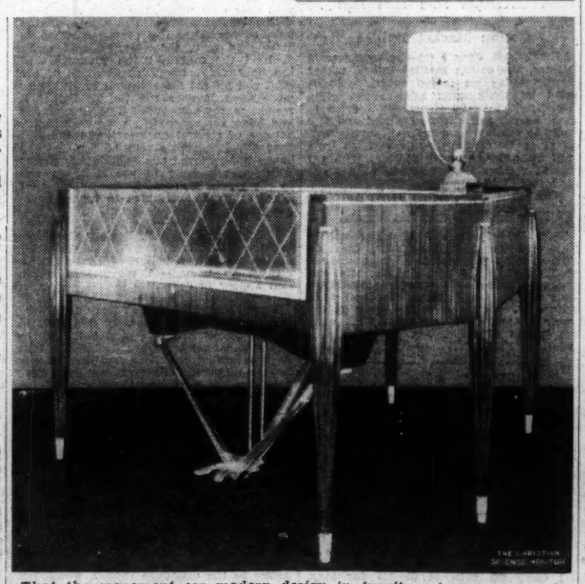
* * *

From the beginning Ruhlmann chose luxuriously beautiful woods and materials and formed them along simple lines. Occasionally a motif from some former time, which pleased him, would come into his work such as the slightly directoire lozenges composed by fine ivory lines inlaid in a makassar oak and amaranth piano, or in a makassar ebony commode. He used the light curly amboyna wood for desks and beds and chests of drawers; ebony, sharkskin and ivory for a dressing-table; and lacquer for a little chair and chronium-plated bronze for a console.

* * *

An appreciation of the richness of his materials is evident in all Ruhlmann's work, whether it is a little violet-wood desk, or an impressive sidepiece for the Elysée Palace made of amboyna wood, with ivory marquetterie, or a set of armchairs made of palissandre and upholstered in white leather. In the exhibit one saw his use of violet for little chairs, small armchairs and for a card table. And very often the knobs of drawers or the fine line on the edges of the rich satiny woods, are ivory.

Modern furniture and decoration today is far from following all the avenues originally opened by Ruhlmann. But for many of its best characteristics: simple lines and backgrounds; search for the new, unusual and yet practical in materials; originality in adapting for decorative purposes what is necessary and useful in the household—for these and many other innovations the decorator of today is deeply indebted to Ruhlmann, the pioneer.



That the movement for modern design in furniture is very young is impressed on those who learn of the retrospective exhibit lately held in Paris. There the examples of the work done in 1925 by one of the pioneers, E. G. Ruhlmann, were of great interest as showing this pioneer's ventures in combining fine materials without the aid of carving or applied ornament. Makassar oak; amaranth, a purple wood; ivory: these are associated in this piano in lines that are original and admirable for their grace, simplicity, richness of tones and contrasts

Adjustable Curtain Poles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS being superseded — the old wooden curtain pole which had to be cut the proper length to fit the window. It is being replaced in the market by a new, adjustable metal one. This has a stationary center piece into which the ends slide back and forth to the length desired. Drapery rings slip along near each end.

These poles come in various colors of enamel, brush brass, old gold, bronze, and chromium. A wide band of chromium with a bronze trim fits in with modern furnishings. Others are available for any type of room.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Metal Issues Strong Feature of Otherwise Quiet Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Display Firm Undertone In Dull Market

By Forrest Price

Not a good day to sell stocks.

Because many traders were away from their posts, and the market was thin.

Only 380,000 shares changed hands during the two-hour session.

Most of the price changes were on the up side. Moderate gains predominated, and substantial advances were recorded by some of the metals.

After a rather steady forward movement, some market analysts predicted that a "technical" reaction was due, and they advised their clients to remain on the sidelines. That probably accounts for the small volume of business the last few days.

But there has yet been no indication of a general price setback—and clients are wondering.

Strength of the metal issues today was attributed to the report that the silver contingent of the Senate may endeavor next week to induce the Government to increase the price of the metal again.

In the metal group Federal Mining was up 3 points at one time. Cerro de Pasco improved more than 2 points. Silver King gained more than 2. U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound and American Smelting also were strong. Anaconda was up more than a point.

Among other gainers were Columbia Pictures, which advanced nearly 5 points in active trading, Union Pacific, American Car & Foundry, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, National Steel and Mullins preferred. The last named rose 4½ to a new high.

Those registering losses included Remington Rand first preferred, McCall Corp. and Goodyear first preferred.

The bond market moved along in steady fashion. Trading was very much restricted. U. S. Governments were firmer, also some of the secondary corporate loans. An assortment of industrial and utility issues moved moderately higher. Small fractional losses were shown by a few. French Government bonds continued to improve, the 7½s ascending more than 4 points.

Among the commodities cotton was higher on Wall Street and trade buying. Grain prices were a little firmer.

All things considered, the market has behaved exceptionally well in the last two weeks following the Supreme Court's decision scrapping the NRA.

And general business, apparently little disturbed by the ruling, is moving along as if nothing at all had happened. It had been feared that price-cutting and wage reductions would result. But nothing important along these lines has developed.

In fact, leading industrial companies announced that the wage and hours schedules provided in the NRA codes would be maintained. And there has been no price-cutting to speak of.

Both market and business sentiment is much improved as a result of the abandonment of the NRA. The best features of the New Deal, it is announced, will be retained, but it will be along voluntary lines.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Bucyrus Erie 7% pf	50c	July	1	June 19
Riverside Silk Mills A	25c	July	2	June 15
Supersilk Hosiery Mls Ltd pf	$1.75	July	1	June 14
Weston Elec Instrument A	50c	July	1	June 17
West Texas Utilities $6 pf	75c	July	1	June 15
Stock				
Gas Securities	½% M	June	1	May 15
Regular				
Amer Thermos Bottle 7% pf	87½c	Q	July	1 June 20
Central Tube Co	5c	June	25	June 15
Clinton Water Wks Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July	15 July 1
Consumers Gas of Toronto	$2.50	Q	July	2 June 16
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd	$1.25	Q	July	2 June 15
Gas Secur Co 6% pf	50c	M	July	1 June 15
Girard Tr Co (Philadelphia)	$1	Q	July	1 June 15
Granite City Steel	.25c	Q	June	29 June 18
Kansas Gas & Elec 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 14
Kan Ut Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 21
May Dept Stores	.40c	Q	Sept	3 Aug. 15
Nat Enc&Stamp'g	50c	Q	June	29 June 18
Nat Tel&Tel $3.50 cum 1st pf	.87½c	Q	Aug.	1
Do 2d pf	.87½c	Q	Aug.	1
Noranda Mines	$1		June	29 June 22
Ohio Pb S 5% pf	41¼c	M	July	1 June 15
Do 6% pf	.50c	M	July	1 June 15
Do 7% pf	.58⅓c	M	July	1 June 15
Ottawa Traction	50c	Q	July	1 June 15
Pacific Tel & Tel	$1.50	Q	June	29 June 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July	15 June 29
Public Service of Col 5% pf	.41¼c	M	July	1 June 15
Do 6% pf	.50c	M	July	1 June 15
Do 7% pf	.58⅓c	M	July	1 June 15
Richm'd Water Wks 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 20
Telephone Invest	25c	M	July	1 June 20
Todelo Ed 5% pf	.41¼c	M	July	1 June 20
Do 6% pf	.50c	M	July	1 June 20
Do 7% pf	.58⅓c	M	July	1 June 15

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	A.1	A.1	Unch.	A.2
Saturday	58.5	22.3	30.7	42.5
Previous day	58.1	22.2	30.7	42.3
Month ago	58.3	21.6	29.0	41.8
Year ago	53.7	34.4	32.7	45.1
1935 high	59.6	27.6	30.7	42.6
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9

Movement of Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8

Bonds	Rails 20	Indust 10	Util 10	For'n 10
Net change	A.1	Unch.	A.3	Unch.
Saturday	79.8	95.9	94.0	68.4
Previous day	79.7	95.9	93.7	68.4
Month ago	79.3	96.9	93.8	68.6
Year ago	88.6	88.3	85.9	65.7
1935 high	87.8	97.0	94.1	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.8	44.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	109.8
Previous day	109.6
Month ago	109.8
Year ago	106.9
1935 high	110.3 1935 low 107.9
1934 high	108.3 1934 low 99.1
1928 high	104.4 1932 low 86.8

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	10.30	10.43	10.30	10.43	
December	10.62	10.77	10.60	10.77	
March	10.89	11.00	10.89	11.00	

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 8	Last June 7
85	52	3†	Acme Steel	100	85	84¾	84¾	
11⅞	8	..	Adams Express	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
8⅝	4½	..	Addressograph	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
136½	104⅜	3	Advance Rumely	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20½	15¾	.80†	Air Reduction	200	136	135¾	135¾	
1⅞	¾	..	Alaska-Juneau	500	17	16⅝	16¾	16½
7	2⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	400	1¼	1	1	
152¾	125	6	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅜	12	..	Allied Chem	600	149¾	149¼	149¾	149
70⅞	55	..	Allis Chalmers	800	20	19¾	20	19⅝
70¾	48½	2	Allied Stores pf	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	
57¾	42	2	Amerada	600	69½	69	69	69
27⅝	13½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	42¾	42¼	42½	42
17¼	6½	..	Am Bank Note	400	25⅝	25	25⅝	24½
120¾	57⅜	..	Am Crystal Sug	1400	14	14	14	
29⅜	21	.80†	Am Cryz Sug pf	30	118	114	115	115
135	119	7	Am Brake S&F	400	27½	26½	26½	26½
138	110	4†	Am Brake S&F pf	40	134½	134	134½	134
20¼	10	..	Am Can	700	127½	127½	127½	127
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
92	66	3†	Am Car & F pf	100	38¼	37¾	38	37⅞
33¼	22½	..	Am Chicle	400	96	95	96	
5¼	2	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
23⅜	9	..	Am & For Pow	600	3⅛	3	3⅛	4
4⅞	3½	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
20¾	9	..	Am Ice	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
56½	32	..	Am Locomotive	300	14⅞	14	14	14
9¾	4¼	..	Am Loco pf	100	47	47	47	47
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
21¾	13½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
23¾	18½	.80	Am Metal	500	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18¾
4¼	1½	..	Am Mach & Fy	400	22	22	22	21⅞
23¾	13⅜	1¼	Am Power & Lt	900	4	4	4	4
27⅞	10¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
16⅛	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	300	26	26	26	26
24	15¾	..	Am Radiator	2100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
8⅝	4½	..	Am Rolling Mill	500	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
24⅜	18½	1	Am Seating	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
47⅛	31⅜	..	Am Sm Tobacco	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
47⅛	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	44	43½	43¾	42
144	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	137	137	137	137
138	125	6	Am Smelt & R pf	300	138	137⅞	138	
162	96	..	Am Steel Foundries	400	15⅜	15½	15⅜	14½
128⅜	98⅞	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	98½	98	98	98
63¾	27½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	128⅜	127¾	128¼	128½
19⅜	9	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Type F pf (h)	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
51½	35½	..	Am Wat W & E	700	13	13	13	13⅛
5⅜	3	..	Am Woolen pf	300	44	44	44	42¾
18½	8	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	4	4	4
17⅜	12½	.60	Anaconda Cop	3800	16⅛	15¾	15¾	14⅜
6⅛	3¼	..	Anchor Cap	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
8⅝	5	..	Armour Ill pr pf	400	61⅜	61¼	61¾	61⅜
55¾	35¾	..	Arnold Constable	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
37¼	19¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	500	42½	42	42½	42¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	300	22⅜	22½	22½	22¼
25	15	..	Atl Refining	600	25½	25½	25½	25
14	5½	..	Auburn Auto	100	19	19	19	18⅞
5⅝	3	..	Austin Nichols	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
			Aviation Corp Del	900	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	600	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	13	13	13	12
109	106½	6½	Bamberger pf	30	106½	106½	106½	
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
45	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	400	45	44¾	44¾	45
10¼	6¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
87⅜	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	86½	86½	86½	86¼
13½	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
17⅜	11⅞	7	Bendix Aviation	500	13¾	13⅝	13¾	11⅝
34¾	21⅝	..	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	17¾	17	17¼	17
77¾	55¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	25¾	24¾	25¾	25
26¼	14¾	1b	Beth Steel pf	700	66½	66½	66½	66½
13⅜	9⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	19	18⅞	19	
10	6⅛	..	Blaw Knox	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
59⅞	49¾	3	Boeing Airplane	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25⅜	11	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	400	53¼	52⅞	53¼	
38⅞	28¼	1.50	Borden	1300	24	23¾	24	24
31	24½	2	Borg Warner	200	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
11⅜	8½	.40b	Briggs Mfg	700	28⅛	27¾	28	26
14⅛	3⅝	3	Bridgeport Brass	400	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
54⅝	43	5	Brooklyn Man T	200	39½	39¼	39½	39
8⅛	4¼	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	57⅝	57	57⅝	57¼
89	62¾	2	Bucyrus Erie	100	7	7	7	7
33	23	..	Bucyrus E pf	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	
5	2½	..	Budd Mfg	10	26	26	26	25⅝
70¼	61	8	Budd Wheel	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
			Burroughs Add	800	16½	16	16	16¼
3⅛	1	.50†	Bush Term (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
23¼	11⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
15½	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	3500	15¼	14	15½	13¾
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	200	10	10	10	10
53	50	3	Canada South'n	20	51	51	51	
13¾	9¾	2	Canadian Pacific	600	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
36	30	..	Cannon Mills	200	31½	31½	31½	31
63	45¾	..	Case Threshg	700	54	53¾	54	52½
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	700	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜	44¾
35¾	19½	..	Celanese Corp	700	23½	23	23½	22⅞
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
29⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	27	27	27	27
63¼	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	3400	58½	56	58½	55½
6⅜	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	20	0 4¾	4¾	4¾	
45⅜	37½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	200	42⅞	42½	42⅞	42
3	1¼	..	Ches & Ohio	800	44	43⅞	44	44
3	1¼	..	Chi Gt West (h)	300				
5⅜	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	200				
5⅜	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200				
10⅜	4½	..	Chi & N western	100				
8	4⅜	..	Chi & N west pf	200				
34½	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200				
4½	1⅝	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500				
29¾	25½	2	Chi R&P 7% (h)	100				
21	9	..	Chickasha Cot O	200				
49⅜	31	1†	Chile Copper	20				
147⅜	20	2	Chrysler	2300				
100	87	6½	City Ice & Fuel	400				
18¼	15⅛	.50	City Ice & F pf	400				
105½	101	6	Colgate-Palm-P	200				
57⅞	53⅜	3	Colg-Palm-P pf	100				
15⅞	9	..	Coca-Cola A	100				
28½	5	..	Collins & Aikman	100				
19⅜	10⅜	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10				
7¾	3¾	..	Colo & Southern	20				
63	31	5	Columbia Gas	200				
63¾	34½	1†	Columbia G pf B	20				
99¾	67	4	Columbia Pic vtc	7500				
48⅛	39½	2	Columbia Carb	1000				
66¾	56¼	2e	Comm Credit	400				
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Inv Tr	500				
15⅜	3	..	Comm Solvents	300				
47	29⅛	3	Comwith & So	200				
36⅜	27	1.60	Comwith & S 6pf	800				
42	23¾	4	Congoleum Nairn	500				
50½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30				
32½	14¼	.50g	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10				
25¼	15⅞	1	Consol Film I pf	200				
97	12⅛	5	Consol Gas	1000				
10½	6¼	..	Consol Gas pf	800				
13⅝	8¾	..	Consol Oil	500				
6⅝	4½	..	Container A	100				
1	1	..	Cont Baking A	100				
1	1	..	Cont Baking B	300				
55	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	400				
79⅞	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	700				
35⅛	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1300				
13¾	3¾	..	Cont Motors	100				
74⅞	62	3	Corn Products	300				
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	100				
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	100				
33⅜	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	200				
5⅜	2½	..	Crown Zellerbach	100				
8½	5⅜	..	Cubenn Am Sug	100				
80⅞	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	100				
22¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200				
12½	8¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	400				
70¼	61	8	Curtiss-Wright	200				
			Cushman 8%	10				
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	500				
43½	27½	..	Del & Hudson	300				
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	200				
82½	65	4	Detroit Edison	100				
32½	26½	1†	Diamond Match	400				
41½	34⅜	1½†	Diamond M pf	300				
43½	34¼	2†	Dome Mines	500				
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	200				
23	13½	1½a	Dresser A	200				
109½	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	200				
102½	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	900				
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	500	143	142	143	142
156	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	155½	155	155	
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	100	20	20	20	20½
3¼	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	500	5	5	5	5
3¼	1⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	3½	3	3⅛	3
13⅜	2½	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
15½	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	15½	15	15	15¼
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	400	41¾	41¼	41½	41
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	200	8¼	8	8⅛	8
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	11½	11½	11½	
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	700	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19¼
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	20	20	20	19⅝
13½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	12½	12¼	12½	12½
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	65	65	65	62
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
13⅜	7⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	
20⅝	16⅛	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	17½	17½	17½	
35	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	200	34½	34⅜	34½	34⅛
18⅝	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	400	14	13⅞	14	13⅜
56	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50½
35½	20¼	1	Food Mach	100	35	35	35	
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27½	19¾	.60e	Fourth Nat Inv	200	26½	26½	26½	26⅜
20⅝	16⅛	..	Fox Film A	600	15½	15	15	14⅞
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	400	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
2⅛	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
95	84⅜	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	95	95	95	
8½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7	7	7	7
34¾	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	100	36	36	36	36⅜
19⅛	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	800	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8⅝
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	6½	6½	6½	
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	200	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
63¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¼
26¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	4500	25½	25¼	25½	25⅛
35⅝	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	800	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	34⅞
15	10	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	½
34¼	26⅜	1	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13	13	13	12
13½	10	..	Gen Motors A	4900	31	30⅝	31	30⅞
29½	17⅝	1.60	Gen Print Ink	100	13½	13½	13½	
20	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
2	2	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
21	16⅛	..	Gen Refract ct	300	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18
3⅞	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29	23⅜	1†	Gimbel Bros pf	200	23	23	23	
4¾	1⅛	..	Glidden	500	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28¼
27½	14⅝	1.20	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
16⅛	7½	..	Gold Dust	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
26⅛	15¾	..	Goodrich	800	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8½
92	70	4	Goodyear	2200	18	17¾	18	17
50	20	..	Goodyear ipf	200	77	75¾	77	76¾
3½	1½	..	Goth S H pf ww	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Graham Paige	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
17¾	9⅝	..	Grand Un pf	100	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¼
12⅝	9¼	.50	Great Nor pf	1400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼
32⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great Nor Ore	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	600	30⅛	30	30	
25	21	1	Green Bay & W	20	13½	13½	13½	134
9⅛	6⅝	..	Hamilton Watch	400	8½	8	8½	7¾
			Hanna (MA) pf	10	107	107	107	
107	101	7	Harbison Walker	200	19	19	19	
20¾	16	1	Hat Corp pf	10	98½	98½	98½	
98½	81	6½	Hazel Atlas	200	105½	105	105½	104½
105	85	5	Hercules Motors	600	19⅝	19	19⅛	18⅝
20	11	.60	Hercules Powder	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	
80	71	3	Houdaille Her B	1400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
14⅝	6½	..	Howe Sound	1200	51⅜	49¾	51⅜	49¾
56	41	3	Hudson Motor	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
12⅜	6¼	..	Hupp Motors	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
17¼	9½	1.05	Ill Central	900	11½	11⅜	11½	11
88	60½	2	Indus Rayon	300	25¼	25½	25⅝	25⅛
64⅛	46¼	3	Ingersoll-Rand	200	86	85⅞	86	84⅛
4½	2½	..	Inland Steel	100	61	61	61	60¼
16⅛	9⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
5	2⅜	..	Interboro R T (h)	200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
184⅜	149¼	..	Int Agr Corp	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	13⅜
8⅝	3⅜	6†	Int Business M	100	173	172	172	171½
3	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
33	22½	.60	Int Cement	100	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
44½	34½	.80	Int Harvester	1200	39¾	39½	39¾	38¾
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	500	2½	2	2	2
39⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	4300	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28¼
136	128	7	Int Nickel pf	200	135	135	135	
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	8	8	8	8
47	42¾	2	Int Shoe	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
9⅜	5⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	200	46	45⅞	45⅞	46
13⅝	8½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	10	10	10	10
59	49	3†	Jewel Tea	100	56	56	56	
57⅝	38½	.25b	Johns Manville	1200	48¾	48	48¾	48½
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	60	56	56	56	55½
20⅜	15¾	.80b	KaKyser (J) & Co	400	19½	19¼	19½	
16⅜	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	200	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
18¼	12¾	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	1500	13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
30	11	.60	Kennecott Cop	2800	19½	18¾	19⅛	18⅞
38	23	..	Kinney pf	100	21	20	20	20½
24⅛	19¾	1	Kresge	1500	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
113	77½	3	Kresge pf	50	108	106	106	108
69½	58½	1†	Kress Co	100

Business and Industry

Sales at Retail This Week 6 to 15 P. C. Above Year Ago

Commerce and Finance

Steadier Tone Developing In Chicago Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 8—More general buying of wheat developed early in the week, and from recent low points there was quite a substantial rally.

Buying by commission houses was generally confined to the setbacks, and support faded out on rallies. The prospects for a late harvest of winter wheat, with similar conditions abroad, made for a steadier tone, while there is so little pressure of old wheat that any material delay in harvesting would be important.

Foreign markets generally displayed a firmer tendency, with importers and millers fairly active on the buying side. Small offers of Argentine wheat and the fact that the great bulk of small Australian shipments, 1,019,000 bushels out of 1,194,000 bushels, went to the Orient, inspired some Liverpool buying.

European stocks are much smaller, and if the harvest is also late on the other side, there might be a temporary pinch in supplies.

Old Wheat Stocks Light

With stocks of old wheat so light in this country it is almost a surety that there will be keen competition for the hard winter wheat offerings. Northwest mills will want considerable of this wheat to eke out present meager stocks of spring wheat, while cash interests will want to fill their elevators, which have had lean pickings for many months.

Hedging is expected to go largely into the September wheat, which could possibly make the July relatively tight.

Mills have been responsible for some of the recent firmness in wheat, taking off hedges in the pits against improved flour sales, and also buying cash wheat in fair volume.

During the big decline in wheat prices from the middle of April to the end of May, Chicago July wheat dropped 20¼c. In the same time Liverpool July was down only about 6½c. However, our prices are still far above an export level.

The June private crop estimates indicated a total crop of 709,000,000 bushels compared to 496,000,000 bushels a year ago, and the largest crop in three years. The big improvement over last year is in the Northwest.

Canadian Outlook Fine

In western Canada the outlook also is fine, in striking contrast to that of last year. Estimates of the Canadian crop suggest a yield of 355,000,000 to 375,000,000 bushels.

The existence of a huge Canadian surplus is still bothering traders and dealers both here and abroad, as it is not believed Canada can go on indefinitely holding her surplus above the world level. With the rapid dissipation of the Argentine and Australian surpluses, however, Canada could do a big export business during the next six months.

Corn deliveries during May went into strong hands apparently, and while corn has been weak for a time due largely to backspreading between this grain and wheat, there has been a better cash demand, and also good speculative support. Argentine corn also still being shipped to this country quite freely is not much in evidence in our western markets.

Prices for corn and also for oats and rye have had a moderate recovery from the recent lows. The time of corn planting has extended over a long period this spring, with Illinois and Indiana behind the procession, with some extremely late planting in prospect.

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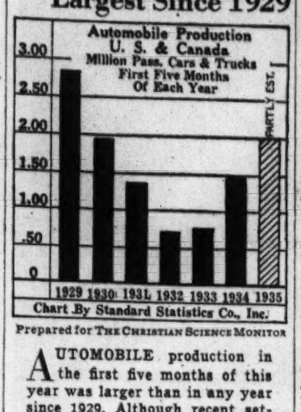


Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE production in the first five months of this year was larger than in any year since 1929. Although recent settlement of the strike at the Chevrolet Toledo transmission plant will result in a sizable rebound in assemblies of that company, the seasonal contraction in automotive activity appears to be clearly under way.

With Chevrolet pressing for a rapid resumption of its former rate of activity, a temporary upswing in total car production should be shown for late May and early June. This trend is expected to be shortlived, however, and will doubtless be succeeded by a renewed recession as June wears on.

U. S. Monetary Gold Stock Hits All-Time High in June 5 Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Uncle Sam's monetary gold stock has again risen to another all-time high — $8,916,480,029 as of June 5 — which of course is the largest quantity of monetary gold ever amassed together in the history of the world. The fabled or genuine treasures of kings and emperors of the Orient have of course never amounted to more than a fraction of this total.

Simultaneously, Department of Commerce figures today reveal the extent of the flight of French gold to the United States, recorded by almost every major transatlantic sailing. In the week ending May 31, the commerce reports show the total of $49,857,427 in French gold. This followed the importation of $63,000,000 in the previous week. The lower figure was attributable to the hopes aroused by the Frenand Bouisson cabinet, which was expected to save the franc, but shortly fell. With the currently renewed cabinet uncertainty, the flood has risen higher than ever.

But the American yellow hoard is due only in small part to the tide from abroad. Major causes are the calling-in of monetary gold combined with deveiuation of the dollar to 59.06 cents, with a corresponding mark-up in the nominal value of the monetary metal.

The monetary gold, if used as the basis of an expanded currency, would permit a vast theoretical minimum expansion totaling at least ten times the value of the gold itself. Thus one of the bases of inflation is at hand, although not the continental type of printing-press inflation, which had no metallic backing.

Decline in Canadian Automobile Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 8—A decline of 24 per cent was registered in the value of Canadian automotive exports in April compared with the preceding month but was 81 per cent above the total recorded in April, 1934, according to official data released here.

Exports for the three monthly periods were: April, 1935, $3,064,539; March, 1935, $4,402,840; April, 1934, $1,692,613. Of the foregoing totals, motor vehicle parts accounted for $290,251, in April, 1935, $323,357 in March, 1935, and $232,567 in April, 1934.

Canadian shipments of passenger cars to overseas markets declined from 6665 units, valued at $2,606,648, in March, 1935, to 5194, valued at $2,295,402, in April, 1935, and of trucks from 2690 units, valued at $1,112,835, to 1162 units, valued at $478,886.

Shipments abroad of trucks from Canada decreased from 2690 units, valued at $1,112,835, in March to 1162, valued at $478,886.

Operating Income Of Class I Railroads

WASHINGTON, June 8—Class I railroads of the United States for the first four months of 1935 had a net railway operating income of $121,282,899 which was at the annual rate of return of 1.81 per cent on their property investment, according to reports just filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of of American Railroads and made public today.

In the first four months of 1934, their net railway operating income was $145,130,072 or 2.15 per cent on their property investment.

United Shoe Machinery Earnings Off Slightly

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—United Shoe Machinery Corp. reports for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 net income of $8,825,514 after charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.65 a share on the common. This compares with $9,458,016 or $3.92 a share in the previous year.

In addition to the net income reported, the corporation received $2,700,000 in dividends from accumulated surpluses of certain associated companies which was credited directly to the surplus account. In the previous year dividends from this source totaled $5,525,000 and were credited directly to surplus.

New Living Standards Reflected In Changing Demands for Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8 — How changed living standards and shifts in the means of transportation have affected the demands for steel products in the last 36 years is shown in analysis just completed by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Outstanding changes in the use of steel have been in the decreases in the output of rails and other materials for the railroads and the marked increase in output of sheets, strip, and various products required by the automobile industry.

This shift in demand has created additional employment in the industry. Production of one ton of sheet or strip steel is estimated to require an average of 54 man-hours of labor contrasted with only 30 man-hours needed to produce one ton of rails.

Rails Lose Ground

The close of the great railroad building period, when 200,000 miles of tracks were built within one generation, and the arrival of the period when the market for rails consisted principally of replacements are both reflected in the dwindling importance of rails in the annual production totals since the period 1899-1903. From 1904 to 1914, an average of more than 3000 miles of new tracks were built every year, but meanwhile uses for other steel products were increasing so rapidly as to claim a growing share of the total steel produced.

During the five years 1899-1903, rails amounted to 23 per cent of the total rolled products, while in the succeeding five-year period rails were 19 per cent of the rolled products. From 1929 to 1933, however, rails were only 5½ per cent of the total tonnage of rolled steel. In 1934, only 5 per cent of rolled steel production was rails.

But while rails were losing ground relatively, other products were gaining at almost the same rate.

Sheet and strip steel were produced in relatively small quantities 40 years ago, the tonnage of these products from 1899 to 1903 averaging on 6½ per cent of the total tonnage rolled. In contrast, sheets and strips amounted to 23.2 per cent of rolled steel production from 1929-1933, and 27 per cent in 1934.

More Sheet Steel Used

In the nineties, the automobile was hardly more than a curiosity in an inventor's workshop, but within comparatively few years the automobile industry grew to be by far the largest single user of sheets and strip, requiring today about 36 per cent of all sheets and approximately half of the strip steel produced. Many of the features of modern automobiles have been made possible primarily by metallurgical developments in sheet and strip steel manufacture.

The rising importance of sheet and strip in the total steel tonnage likewise has been accelerated by the increasing popularity of mechanical refrigerators, sheet steel kitchen stoves, steel furniture, washing and ironing machines and other household furniture and equipment. Farming equipment and machinery likewise are estimated to use more than 100,000 tons of these products in a single year.

Increased importance of tin plate among steel mill products is believed to reflect changing eating and cooking habits as well as important refinements in the art of canning.

Nearly all of the tin plate produced is used to make cans and other containers for foods, motor oils, etc. From 1899-1903, only 3 per cent of the steel rolled was tinned and sold as tin plate. Since then, the importance of tin plate among steel products has steadily increased. In 1934, the tonnage of this product amounted to more than 7 per cent of the year's production of rolled steel.

Rise of Alloy Steels

Coincidental with the increase in importance of sheet, strip and tin plate has been the rise of stainless and other alloy steels, more than half of which go into automobiles. Other major uses for alloy steels are in farm implements, machine tools, oil producing and refining, building construction and decoration. The stainless alloy steels, in addition to many industrial uses, are widely used for cutlery and other household possessions.

Production records of these modern steels extend back only to 1909; before that year the tonnage produced was negligible. In the five years 1909-1913, less than 2 per cent of the steel ingots produced were classified as alloy steel. Through succeeding years, this ratio has grown, reaching 6 1-3 per cent for the period 1929-1933. Complete figures for alloy steel production in 1934 are not yet available, but it is estimated that 7 per cent of the ingos produced were alloy.

Relative importance of structural shapes, wire rods and steel plates has varied little over the 35-year period covered by the institute's study. Since 1894, shapes have averaged close to 10 per cent of the total tonnage of steel rolled; plates have averaged about 12 per cent. Wire rods, the raw material for fencing, paper clips, hairpins, many types of springs, and the whole long list of wire products, have averaged about 10 per cent of the total production of rolled steel during the years studied.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The mid-May pronouncements of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, did little but cloud the waters of controversy over monetary policy. Mr. Morgenthau, so we understood, said that stabilization was desirable but that the United States would not take the initiative in seeking it. Mr. Chamberlain said that stabilization was "one of our ultimate objectives" —ranking, presumably, with perpetual peace and the brotherhood of all mankind—and that the Government was "watching the situation with a view to taking action at any time when it seems to us that action is likely to bring about useful results." So far, so good. But "it would be futile to attempt to bring about stabilization until we can see some prospect of stability of conditions after stabilization has taken place."

Words such as these are like nursery bricks—you can knock them down and build a score of other models with them, all different. Yet in the sentence last quoted from the Chancellor's speech there is this kernel at least of hard truth, that we should be taking a foolishly big risk if we were to anchor ourselves now to the European gold currencies. It is true that if the pound were stabilized, the chances of security for those currencies would be greatly increased, for psychological if not for material reasons. But is it worth while fixing a centerboard on a boat that has already shipped so much water over the gunwale? Opinion in London is very skeptical about the possibility of maintaining, not so much the present parities, as the present price system in the gold bloc. Belgium has resigned, Italy is in practice off gold; the Netherlands is full of troubles (though still strong in trade); Switzerland has suffered the evils of deflation perhaps more acutely than any other member of the group; France has a budgetary deficit which it may well cost a political crisis to set right. From every one of these countries money is pouring forth in anticipation of a fall from the present gold standard. In the circumstances, would it be wise to link our currency to theirs?

Devaluation or Drift

Looking a little way ahead, three broad possibilities seem open. The first is that France and other members of the gold bloc will revalue their currencies by a neat, final operation, such as Belgium recently performed. The chances of this happening are considered low, since it depends on there being resolute leadership at a moment of crisis, under a government so comprehensive, or with so overwhelming a mandate, that attacks on its policy by injured rentiers could not upset it for some time to come. That happened in Belgium.

The second possibility is a chaotic tumble from the gold standard under panic conditions. This, it is thought, every one of the governments concerned is strong enough to prevent. Nevertheless, for want of resolution or authority to devalue definitely, they might slip off gold by forbidding export of bullion, while maintaining the nominal internal parity of their currency. The latter would then eventually "find its own level" in world markets.

Experience shows, however, that because of the violence of short-term capital movements when a currency has slipped its anchor it does not find its own level unless it is helped to do so by some such device as an exchange equalization fund, which can act as a bookmaker for the bets of the bulls and bears. The establishment of such a fund necessarily involves some sort of commitment on long-term monetary policy, and is scarcely compatible with the fiction of continued attachment to gold. Hence this second possibility merges into the first, which was formal devaluation.

More "Blue Chip" Funds?

On the whole, suspension of gold export coupled with the establishment of exchange management funds is the most hopeful of the different prospects, if we have our eyes on the need for eventual all-round stabilization. For it would put the three great currency groups, led by the United States, Great Britain and France, on an equal footing for bargaining purposes, and enable them without more ado to undertake a measure of *de facto* stabilization.

It almost goes without saying that such a revocable, tentative arrangement as is indicated by that blessed phrase, *"de facto,"* must precede formal reattachment to gold or to some other common ratio. The third possibility for the future of the gold bloc is a very menacing one. France and the others might decide to uphold the integrity of their currencies by severe measures of financial and economic control, on the lines of those adopted by Germany and in a milder degree by Italy.

Unhappily, the past four years have shown beyond doubt that this is a snowball process. Exchange control and regimentation of foreign commerce may initially correct an adverse balance of trade, but in the end they kill trade altogether. Moreover, the basic trouble of the gold bloc—especially if Italy is excluded —is not really external trade but the whole system of prices, incomes and costs. Only a right-about-face from deflationary to reflationary finance can cure this trouble, and although reflation on the gold standard is not theoretically impossible, especially in France with her enormous gold reserves, it is at present ruled out by psychological resistance. Happy is that nation that has no psychology.

We have let pass several opportunities of stabilization during the last couple of years, but that does not prove that the opportunity still exists at this moment. A false attempt might make us worse off than we art today. The important thing is that we should not forget how badly off we really are.

Five New Banking Offices Open During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 8—New banking offices opening during the week numbered five and included five states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

These institutions, which include two new banks, two new branch offices and one reopened bank, are located in the states of Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Utah and Virginia.

Retail Business Highest in Weeks In Many Sections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Trade developments continued to show a trend toward improvement during the past week, "although hampered in some respects by adjustments, which usually follow important legislative changes," says the Dun and Bradstreet weekly trade review. With more seasonal weather conditions and the added attraction of price reductions in a few lines, retail sales rose to the highest level in many weeks at a number of centers.

Wholesale volume, on the other hand, was bolstered almost entirely by reorders, according to the survey, as future commitments were held in abeyance, awaiting the establishment of a more definite price trend.

"Receiving the acceleration from the combination of real summer weather, June weddings and commencement preparations, coupled with well-advertised sales, retail volume for the country as a whole succeeded in reaching an estimated total 6 to 15 per cent above that of a year ago," the report says.

The majority of the industrial indices were lower for the week. Even allowing for the curtailment of production due to many plants being closed from Wednesday until Monday, the general average of industrial operations indicated the beginning of the summer recession to a moderate degree, the review observes. Most of the decline in activity was recorded for the divisions identified with the production of automobiles and steel, as schedules of manufacturers of farm equipment and hardware held steady, while some of the foodstuffs processors increased operations.

High Production Is Need For Recovery, Declares Professor

JOPLIN, Mo., June 8—When goods and labor are sold for what they are worth in present-day dollars, recovery will be inevitable, declared Williford I. King, professor at the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance at New York University, in an address before the Associated Industries of Missouri last night.

Dr. King denounced the so-called recovery policies of the Administration, stating that they restricted output or made for waste, instead of promoting production. "They keep our able-bodied potential producers either idle or frittering away their time in useless activities," he said. "The AAA has been pulling down agricultural production to match the underproduction already existing in urban industries."

Asserting that if permanent prosperity in this country is to be established, production must be kept at a high level, Professor King stressed that the following two things must be done to achieve this: "We must have a stable price level; we must have flexible wages and flexible prices for products, and, at the same time, must have stable employment."

Increase in Sales By General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8 — General Motors sales to dealers in the United States and Canada during the month of May, totaled 134,597 compared with 132,837 in May a year ago and 184,059 with April of this year. These sales include shipments overseas.

Sales for the first five months of 1935 totalled 707,372 compared with 603,395 for the like five months of 1934.

Sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States totalled 109,051 in May compared with 95,253 in May a year ago. Sales in April were 143,909. Sales for the first five months of 1935 totalled 511,053 compared with 382,125 for the like five months of 1934.

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States totalled 105,159 in May compared with 103,844 in May a year ago. Sales in April were 152,946. Sales for the first five months of 1935 totalled 559,361 compared with 474,078 for the like five months of 1934.

Japan Expects a Record Year in Tourist Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—There has been an increase of over 75 per cent in the number of tourists visiting Japan over the last three years and advance bookings for the coming summer months already indicate a record year of travel, according to the Japan Tourist Bureau here.

A returning prosperity, the depreciated yen, and the activities of the board, according to M. Y. Inomata, bureau representative for North America, share credit for the increased interest in Japan.

"We attribute this increase as much to the depreciation in the value of the yen, and the resulting low cost of travel in Japan, as to the steady return of world powers to economic normalcy," Mr. Inomata said.

Despite the depression the number of tourists entering Japan in 1933 rose to 26,460 from 20,076 registered the previous year, and in 1934 the number jumped to 35,198.

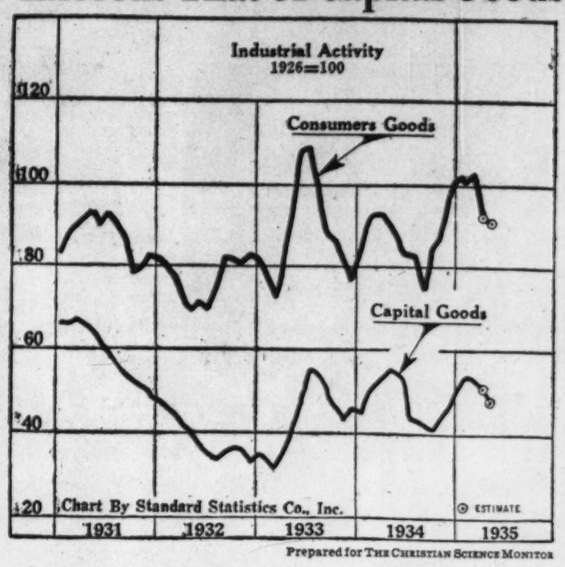
RFC Loan for Arizona Water Users' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized a loan for refinancing the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, Maricopa County, Arizona, to the amount of $10,610,500.

This makes a total to date of $96,422,353 authorized under the provisions of Section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

Consumers' Goods Activity Still Exceeds That of Capital Goods



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The spread between industrial activity in the consumers' goods lines and in the production of capital goods continues about the same as it was two years ago.

Russian Cotton Buying From U. S. Largest in Years

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union, in the last two months, has made its heaviest purchases of American cotton since 1929, it has just been learned.

These purchases total approximately $5,500,000. The orders were placed by Amtorg, the Russian trading agency, in the New Orleans, Houston and Memphis markets.

The cotton purchases gave further evidence of the Soviet's new policy of avoiding terms if higher than the usual credit rates. All the cotton sales were on a cash basis.

While the April-May buying in no way approaches the extensive cotton orders of 1924 to 1929, it is double the cotton sales to the U.S.S.R. for all of 1934.

It is heavier, too, than the 1933 sales. In that year, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation granted a one-year credit of upwards of $4,000,000 for cotton sales to the Soviet Union.

Prior to and including 1929, the American cotton sales to Russia averaged around $38,000,000 annually. In 1929, the "break" came in the European financial front and Germany, England and other powers granted extensive commercial credits, with Government guarantee. The Soviet trade, after 1931, dwindled rapidly because of these credits. Last year, the total of all exports to Russia was less than $15,000,000.

For this year, however, Soviet officials have estimated their American purchases would be more than double this amount, principally on a cash basis.

The cotton purchased in the South since April was of the highest grade. So far, 56,000 bales have been loaded.

The decision to extend the cotton-buying program is in line with the general increase in light industries in the Communist nation's second Five-Year Plan.

U. S. Firm to Build Refinery in Russia

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP) — The Amtorg Trading Corporation signed a contract with Alco Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Locomotive Company, for the construction of the first refinery in the new Russian oil field near Ufa, on the west slope of the Urals.

The construction cost of the plant is approximately $1,200,000. The Soviet Government will pay cash on delivery in New York of the various plant units.

A number of Alco engineers will go to Russia to supervise the construction. The units of the plant will be built at the Dunkirk, N. Y., plant of Alco Products.

The newly developed Sterlitamak oil fields, near Ufa, are some 1500 miles to the north and east of the Soviet's vast oil field at Baku, on the Caspian Sea. The Sterlitamak field is more strategically located in the extensive Ural industrial district and is on a direct rail route to the highly important Stalinsk industrial area.

Another Big RFC Loan For So. Calif. Water District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8 — The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has been given an additional loan of $36,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to carry on the work of constructing tunnels and conduits between the Colorado River and the Metropolitan District of Southern California.

The corporation has made previous loans aggregating $53,500,000 for the same purpose, which is to make an adequate water supply available to the city of Los Angeles and the surrounding 13 towns.

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INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

Los Angeles May Building Permits Best in 4 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 8—When the Los Angeles municipal Department of Building and Safety closed its permit books on May 31, it found that construction activity here during last month had exceeded that of any May during the past four years.

Not since May, 1931, when building permits with a total value of $3,095,000 were issued, was last month's record of $2,473,064 topped in Los Angeles. True enough, it was less than the peak of $4,575,568 reported for April, 1935, but attendants pointed out that a $2,000,000 permit for the new union passenger terminal here had swelled this total abnormally.

May building permits, they explained, exceeded in number those granted in April, thus indicating an upward trend in local building activity. Large numbers of permits were for residential construction.

That increased building activity is not confined to Los Angeles alone among western cities is plainly seen in a current economic report, issued by the Bank of America. It showed that construction has gained 156 per cent over last year, all western states registering large increases during April.

"As a result of the large gain in April permits the total of the four months of 1935 showed a 93 per cent gain over 1934, and a 16 per cent gain over 1932," the bank reported.

Forty-four cities out of the 51 included in the bank report were said to have shown increased building activity in April, as compared with a year ago. Twenty cities recorded gains in excess of 100 per cent over April, 1934.

Following are the percentage increases in the value of building permits for April, 1935, compared with April, 1934, for each of the western states covered by the survey: Arizona, 30.0 per cent; California, 175.1 per cent; Idaho, 274.0 per cent; Nevada, 263.1 per cent; New Mexico, 43.1 per cent; Oregon, 32.0 per cent; Utah, 98.5 per cent; Washington, 97.5 per cent.

Hudson Motors Sales Reach Large Volume

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Retail sales of Hudson and Terraplane cars in the United States during May were the largest for any corresponding month since 1930, Roy D. Chapin, president of the company announces. Sales during the last week of May were the second largest of any week thus far this year.

As a result of the favorable showing reported in sales, he added, dealers stocks are at a low level for this season of the year, total stocks in the hands of dealers as of June 1 numbering 14,063 cars, as compared with 23,792 cars in dealers hands on June 1, 1934. This situation has resulted in a steady flow of orders from dealers for purposes of maintaining stocks at proper levels, Mr. Chapin said.

Contrary to the seasonal trend, Hudson and Terraplane retail sales in the United States showed an increase of 12.5 per cent during the week ended June 1 as compared with the previous week, in turn, had been 11.1 per cent better than the week before. Domestic sales last week totaled 2320, the second largest total for 1934 thus far. Three of the last four weeks have shown increases over the previous week.

Production Drop And Sales Rise Cut Wool Stocks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8 — With production of wool declining and consumption increasing, burdensome stocks of wool that have been overhanging the market for several years are now being substantially reduced, according to a survey by the Commodity Research Bureau, Inc.

The survey estimates that the carryover of apparel wool in this country will decline to somewhere between 342,000,000 to 392,000,000 of pounds by the end of the year, compared with 481,000,000 pounds at the start of 1935.

Wool production this year was drastically reduced, first, as a result of a decrease in the number of sheep owing to last year's drought and heavy slaughter, and secondly, because of the continuation of the drought in the West until very recently. The bureau adds that range conditions have been very poor and sheep and wool have suffered accordingly.

Stating that mill output of wool is almost sold until August 1, with many mills sold through August and September, the bureau does not look for any slackening of consumer demand. It notes that an important factor in the favorable consumption outlook for 1935 is the high rate of government expenditures.

The Government has already placed large contracts for wool goods for the enlarged CCC camps, and it says that "it is practically a foregone conclusion that the various projects under the Work Relief Act will require much larger expenditures on the part of workers so engaged for outdoor wool clothing."

HOLC Soon Ready For Loan Requests From Home Owners

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation is ready to swing open its long-closed doors to receive new applications for aid from distressed home owners.

The starting again of its machinery was dependent only upon the virtually certain signature by President Roosevelt of a bill giving the corporation an addition $1,750,000,000.

Of this amount, $300,000,000 must be invested in Home Loan Bank debentures. The rest will be available to mortgage-burdened home owners who already have received $2,600,820,136.

Several score of appraisers and other employees have been restored to the corporation's pay roll to care for the expected rush.

The corporation has before it 283,889 old applications for loans aggregating $851,669,000.

Of the original $3,200,000,000 fund, the agency has about $300,000,000 to care for old applications.

Since its formation the corporation has handled 1,743,398 applications for loans totaling $5,673,717,551. It has granted 862,073 totaling $2,600,820,136.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Saluting the Secondary School Tercentenary

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

300 Years Of an Ideal

American High School as 'Education for All'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THESE beautiful June days throughout the United States, our Johns and Marys are graduating from high school, where, as we know, they have been going for at least four years, free of charge, culminating a previous period of some eight years of schooling, also provided free. Not a few of them will even go on into some municipal university or public junior college which exacts no tuition. Most of our Johns and Marys probably take these opportunities for granted. Perhaps we all do. And yet . . .

Three hundred years ago—for the American high school as we know, is this year celebrating a tercentenary —a truly great pioneer idea captured the imaginations of the good people of Boston Town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the new country, where brave men and women had come in order to build a new land wrought of their convictions and their dreams, there began to take form the beautiful ideal that education is the inalienable right of all.

"After God had carried us safe to New England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our liveli-hood, rear'd convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civill government: One of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity. . . ." (New England's First Fruits, London, 1643. Reprinted in Collections of Massachusetts Historical Society.)

There must have been many a goodman and his goodwife who thought it the height of temerity to think of education for all. For the ministry, yes. That was necessary and right; and for scholars. But schooling for the masses was an ideal as yet scarcely born. One can imagine those who cared most deeply for it, talking earnestly to others who were not sure, urging them until they were won over. And we trow that many a Puritan woman, studying her little son as he played below the spinning-wheel or helped her in the herb garden, had her thoughts and dreams of such matters, even though a woman of that day was not thought wise enough to consider so weighty a subject.

The Vote

At any rate, due to the good work of not a few, on April 13, 1635, the town of Boston voted that "our brother Philemon Pormont, shalbe intreated to become scholemaster, for the teaching and nourtering of children with us." (Boston Town Records 1634-1660). And some time following this, funds were raised by subscription and the Boston school which was to become the Boston Latin School, was founded. But the best is yet to come! In 1647 an order was given by the General Court of Massachusetts that a school should be maintained for the children of every community that had as many as 50 householders. So, as quietly and surely as truth, these little "common schools" began to dot the New England scene, symbols of a great vision for mankind, a high faith in human destiny.

The Boston Latin School, and probably most of the common schools that followed it, were patterned upon the schools of England, with strong emphasis upon the classics, Latin and Greek, with only such other learning as was in England considered the privilege of the upper classes. The New England colonies were rich in graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, not counting men who had attended these universities without graduating. Added to this, each community was like a little flock, shepherded by its pastor, himself a classical scholar, and exerting vast influence upon the affairs of the families under his charge. It is not surprising, therefore, that these early common schools were fashioned in the cut of the schools for the highly privileged in England. It is equally natural that in time there should be murmurings against them, by the many families whose interests lay not along scholarly lines but along those of business and the sea.

Dissatisfaction Expressed

But it is to this wholesale borrowing of an educational setup built to meet a need entirely different from that of the universal education decided upon by the colonies that the developments of the next years were due. For increasingly came the demand that the children be given "practical" courses in navigation, accounting, modern languages. The ratio of those desiring to become classical scholars was small compared with those who wished help in the life they expected to lead in the trade and business of the colonies.

In 1743 Benjamin Franklin, that great minded apostle of common sense, proposed a plan for a school which he felt was better suited to the needs of these colonial boys, who on the whole cared little for becoming scholars. In the light of our modern pioneers of education, Franklin's plan, and particularly the reasons for his suggestions, are illuminating. It is also significant that Franklin met the same opposition from those who suspected "modern fads" as do the pioneers in education today. His proposals were revolutionary for his time: modern languages for merchants, a history of the world including modern history, and material that he called "histories of nature," which on description sound like our modern natural sciences. In explaining his history of the world, "Universal History," he emphasized that it would give a connected idea of human affairs, and that following a modern history of the Mother Country, the Colonies should be studied, accompanied with "Observations on their Rise, Encrease, Use to *Great Britain*, Encouragements, Discouragements, &c.; the Means to make them flourish, secure their Liberties &c." The academy which Franklin had proposed was founded in 1791 somewhat along these lines, and was followed by many others. This original academy is now the University of Pennsylvania.

The Academies Increase

In the meanwhile the movement to establish schools that were free of the classical tradition of the Boston Latin School, grew apace in New England. An article published on this page on Feb. 19, 1935, gave the high lights of the development of this educational movement. The academy as it flourished in New England, was far more classical than the higher studies of the common schools (the real ancestor of the high school) but it was far more liberal than the English plan of education which had been fashioned for scholars and boys entering the clergy and taken over without adaptations for use in educating all kinds of boys. (It must be noted that even though education for all was a pioneer idea in the new world, the "all" did not as yet mean little girls. That was bound to come, however, and thereby hangs a thrilling tale, too long to be told here.)

We are so used to the 12 "grades" of the American public school that it is hard to visualize the common schools before the days when Horace Mann and others came back from Germany in 1840 bringing the idea of graded schools. The common school of early days was an ungraded school, geared to smaller numbers, and having youngsters of all ages in it. The little children, (too young for heavy farm work) went in the summer. The older boys went chiefly in the winter months, when they could best be spared.

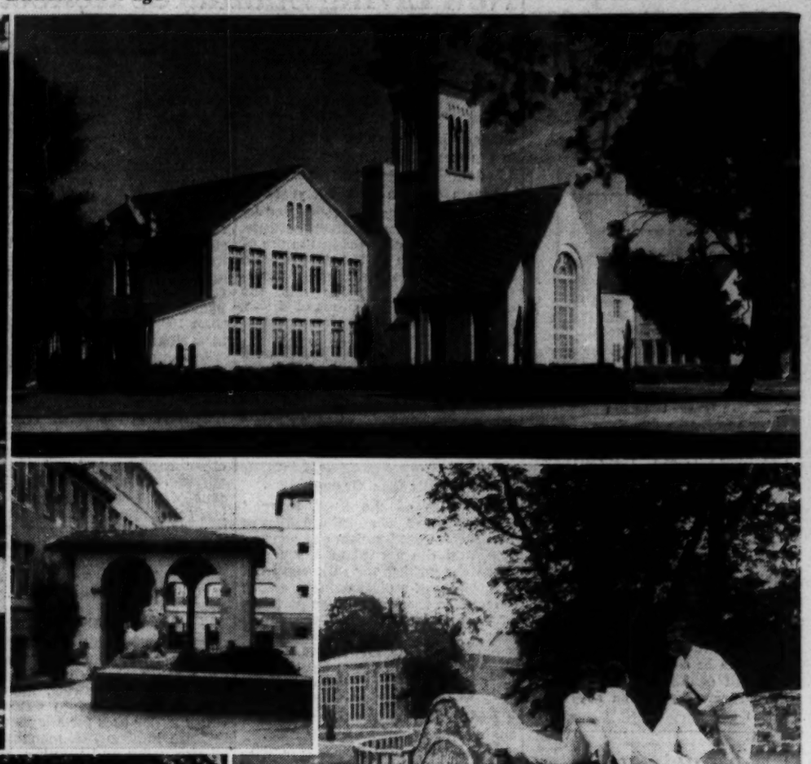
These common schools became the eight grades still included in the American elementary schools, and at first there were no organized high schools. However, the academies did not meet the need of the families by then accustomed to the traditions of the common school. These academies were privately owned and privately controlled, and while they were broader in their curriculum than the Latin schools, they were not yet broad enough for the majority of the people nor were they as accessible as the local schools. So it was, that further grades were added to the common school, and thus an entirely new type of school came into being—essentially a development of a democratic people in a new land.

Within our own time, a reorganization of the graded school has taken place, to bring into the two upper grades of the elementary school greater flexibility and the broader interest of the high school curriculum. The "Junior High School" includes the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, and is often housed in the high school building or in a building of its own. Furthermore, because of the desire for college work on the part of those who could not afford the privately established colleges or even the state universities, the junior college under the city school system now adds two years to the free high school, and the municipal university offers a complete four-year course.

Meeting the Need of the Times

There is a moral to this tale, and it is two-pronged. In even a brief glimpse of the history of American public education one cannot but be impressed with the fact that our public schools have been built upon the conviction (1) that all the people must have full opportunities of education, and (2) that this education must be adapted to the needs of the majority. In times of financial stress the schools have always had to fight for their existence. "Every single objection to these schools which is offered today by taxpayers' associations and by ultra-conservative critics was formulated and urged sixty years ago," writes Charles H. Judd in the March School Review. Depressions of other years always put the public schools on the rack. They were "too expensive," had "too many fads," etc. And today, as always, there are critics who oppose the broadening of the high school curriculum. "Stick to the Three R's" is their slogan. Aside from the point that the more complex life of today demands something more of our children than the Three R's, is the great tradition—that the high school curriculum, indeed the entire American public school curriculum, has ever been based on meeting the need of the people, and through re-valuation, rejection and addition has ever been changed in the direction of a judicious broadening and enriching.

Our Johns and Marys go out into a world that the youth of 1635 had no idea of, and that was scarcely foreseen even by the youth of 1925. In this era of astounding adjustments, the need is for able thinkers, courageous doers. Education, as expressed by that great and beautiful ideal of the American public school, must accept the challenge, and train John and Mary for social change.



H. W. Fechner From Nesmith; Keystone; Gabriel Moulin

Upper Row, Left—A Scene Familiar to Most American Communities, and Far More Precious to a Democracy Than Casual Acceptance of It Would Indicate. Right—Palo Alto High School, Palo Alto, Calif. Center—Courtyard of the Galileo High School, San Francisco. Lower Row, Left—Grade and High School, Bridgehampton, Long Island, an Architectural Style Which in Regard to Treatment of the Mass, Is Widely Followed Throughout the United States. Right—Boys of Rye High School, Rye, N. Y., Which Is Glimpsed Beyond

Education For Social Change

THE changes in industrial, economic, and social conditions which have taken place in recent years create a demand for a kind of education radically different from that which was regarded as adequate in earlier periods when the social order was comparatively static. Members of a changing society must be prepared to readjust their ideas and their habits of life. They not only must be possessed of certain types of knowledge and skill which were common at the time when they went to school, but they must be trained in such a way as to make them adaptable to new conditions.—"Recent Social Trends in the United States."

Nature Study At Our Door

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Parents:

We have but a small back yard which has a dwarf apple tree, a pear and two poplar trees in it. This year a pair of robins built their nest in one of the poplar trees and what fun it was to watch them. I put out pieces of cotton batting and they would fill their mouths so full of it you could not see their heads.

Song sparrows are here and a lovely pair of orioles. We do not know where their wonderful swinging nest is. Just at daybreak the male starts to sing his song of joy, and one morning when the pear tree was loaded with blossoms I saw him swinging on a branch singing away. It was a lovely picture he gave me to store away in my memory chest.

Our yard is a treasure chest of memories. First we had a lovely flower garden and grass everywhere. Then David grew old enough to have a sand-box and play in the yard. The sand-box at length gave way to swings and rings for trapeze work and one spring daddy built a pool of field stones and cement, eight feet by six and one and a half deep, for sonny and friends to sail boats in and go wading.

The apple tree has been a wonderful place to climb in and build huts in. There was a time when I became so weary of the continual hut building, tearing down again and rebuilding that I spoke of it one day to the mother of two grown boys. She said, "I know just how you feel. I felt that way, too, once, and then one day I read a letter in the Parent Column from a mother who showed that building huts means the same thing to small boys that playing dolls means to little girls." I am so grateful for that thought. I grew to find much joy in the hut building and have even been known to help in the work.

Now the little folks are growing up and the pool is mother's with ferns and plants around it, and the grass is growing again where the steady tramp of little feet wore it out. Still the pool is a source of joy, for the boys bring toads' and frogs' eggs to it and we have the fun of watching tadpoles lose their tails as their legs come forth. Last spring, for three days, I kept brush around the pool, so that we would not step on the baby toads as they grew old enough to leave the water and come onto the ground to live. They were only as large as one's little fingernail and we could not easily see them on the ground. One day I found a year-old toad in the yard and picked him up, very gently, cupping him in my hands to show the children his beautiful eyes. To my amazement, in his fright, he cried like a kitten, so we gently put him back among the lilies. Cats and dogs, squirrels and birds come to the pool to drink and we have on two occasions found turtles resting there.

(Mrs.) C. M. R.

What Books Would You Suggest?

Texas

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading this column so much, even though our boys are up in the teens.

When I read the article in the Monitor on the "Jam Shelf" I visualized it, including fruit juices and sirups for cold drinks. I always keep a supply of pineapple, lemon, lime, orange and other sirups and juices made up, canned, or in the ice box for the children to use on picnics or for their company. They enjoy it so much.

It is a family custom to serve some fruit juice drink before bedtime, and there are so many mixtures that we have never decided which is best. The neighbor children, too, enjoy it. If their parents come over to visit until bedtime, at the proper time you can hear glasses and spoons rattling in the kitchen, and 'ere long one boy will appear with a tray of glasses filled with ice and juices mixed according to their fancy, followed by another with a pitcher (because they just have to have two glasses), and another with cookies, and all beaming with delight.

It is my desire to establish a library this summer of the very best, especially for the teen age. One of the boys enjoys the classics, the other positively does not. He likes good clean books, and will not read the cheaper magazines, but so many of our young people do, because they have no source for reading during summer, and these I want to help.

Will parents familiar with good books send in their suggestions?

(Mrs.) V. D.

June Convention

At the annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education to be held at Swampscott, Massachusetts, from June 26 to 30, it is expected that a large number of its foreign members will participate. The Association has 40 members located in 10 countries, as well as branches in Japan and Canada. A special group is being arranged for foreign visitors who will discuss "Exchanging Experiences with World Neighbors."—*Institute of International Education.*

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Box W, Shelton, Connecticut

Kidnapers Release Cuban Rail Magnate Held for $286,000

HAVANA, June 8 (AP)—Friends of Antonio San Miguel, aged railroad magnate, announced today he had been released by his kidnapers. He was seized Wednesday and held for $286,000 ransom.

One of his associates declared: "San Miguel has been liberated. I do not know whether the ransom was paid but I do not believe it was."

Search in the Tacoma Kidnaping Case Widens

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TACOMA, Wash., June 8 — Searches by air and on the ground for the hideaway haunt used in the George Weyerhaeuser kidnaping widened today as strong indications were given that the identities of the abductors were unknown both to federal agents and police.

A report that 20 Federal Reserve notes from the $200,000 ransom were found yesterday in bank receipts at Salt Lake City was followed by another that E. F. Connelly, federal agent in charge of officers here, was missing from his office today.

A Seattle newspaper (Post-Intelligencer) which carried the report said it was reported he had left by airplane for Salt Lake City to direct a search there.

Indications that names of the abductors of the nine-year-old boy who was released a week ago still were unknown to officers came when authorities revealed the "two-gabled" hideout house holds the key to their identities through fingerprints. The house was believed abandoned by the gangsters.

Davis Gets Life Sentence

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8 (AP)—Federal Judge M. M. Joyce yesterday sentenced five men to the penitentiary—one of them for life—as justice agents added a new chapter to their round-up of the kidnapers of Banker Edward G. Bremer early in 1934. Only Alvin Karpis, leader of the Barker-Karpis gang, named as the abductors of Bremer, had eluded capture as Volney Davis got a life term at Leavenworth and four confederates from five to twenty years each.

NRA Salvaging Device Hinges on Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

accept or reject House amendments. Those consisted of striking from that resolution sections two and three which prohibited price fixing and application of codes to intrastate commerce, and substituting a repeal of all code making provisions whatever. As it stands, therefore, the resolution provides (1) for extension of NRA to April 1, 1936, and (2) for repeal of code provisions.

The final vote in the House found only six Republicans voting for salvaging of NRA, while 37 Democrats voted against it. Both Progressive and Farmer-Labor delegations split over the issue. The tally in favor consisted, in addition to the six Republicans, of 251 Democrats, 5 Progressives and 2 Farmer-Laborites. On the "no" side were 81 Republicans, 2 Progressives and one Farmer-Laborite in addition to the 37 Democrats who got off the reservation.

Through six long hours previous to the final roll call Administration forces fought off one attempt after another to modify or block the entire procedure. The most serious threat was an amendment to strike out from the original bill the provision permitting waiver of the anti-trust laws. It went down 153 to 134. A supplementary motion to deprive the President of power to approve voluntary agreements went out by 177-72. A proposed salary limitation of $6,000 for the NRA organization—if it continues—was defeated 109-71. An effort to assure NRA employees who will lose their jobs their unused leave allowances was beaten 118-102.

Richberg to Retire

While the legislative future of NRA was being decided on Capitol Hill personal and administration details including the resignation of its present chief, Donald R. Richberg, were under way between White House and the Department of Commerce where the Blue Eagle still has its lair, appearances to the contrary.

Mr. Richberg, who participated in drafting the NIRA, served with relative obscurity under Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in its early days, and ended by rising higher in the New Deal hierarchy than any other man has before or since, asked President Roosevelt that his resignation be made effective June 16, the day when the original act expires.

The President's reply accepted the resignation, but requested the former director of the National Emergency Council and so-called "Assistant President" to stay on in Washington a short time after June 16 to transfer his duties to his successor at NRA.

Seek Places for Staff

Just previous, Mr. Richberg had held what will probably be his last press conference as an official of the United States Government. Out of it came:

1. The opinion that very possibly there may be some voluntary agreements possible in an industry which would not violate the anti-trust laws.

2. Any such agreements would have to include wages, hours and a recognition of labor's rights of collective bargaining.

3. As yet there is no evidence of interest on the part of industry in the possibility of voluntary agreements to take the place of their abandoned codes, hence the controversy over this feature of the act is of little importance.

4. Some encouragement for worried NRA job holders in the form of assurance that everything possible is being done to secure their accumulated leave for them after June 16; also that if Congress enacts the NRA continuance resolution passed in the House yesterday there will be plenty of "clean-up" work around NRA to keep a large staff going for several weeks.

The personnel problem is causing considerable concern. Mr. Richberg, as well as almost everyone else, recognizes the disadvantages of turning some 5000 persons out on the streets without prospects of work. While admittedly it is impossible to justify keeping this staff at its present strength, every possible effort will be made to contract the size of the establishment by easy stages.

What's Going On In the Arts

Boys and Girls Bookshop

AN EXHIBITION which will appeal to persons who do not ordinarily feel interested in the arts is being shown at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. It consists of prints.

In the small dimension of black-and-white mediums, the artist may be inclined to indulge in sentimentality, to turn toward the humorous, to dabble in agreeable trifles. At the Bookshop we may note some pleasant titbits. A few of the prints belong in more advanced company.

"Fiesta," by Irwin Hoffman, is one of the most enjoyable. Mr. Hoffman in a visit to Mexico made sketches of native daily life. Here we see a group of natives seated side by side singing to a guitar accompaniment. Mr. Hoffman has made the circular sombreros excellent design motivation; the picture spins with the circular motion. A genuine feeling of song is engendered.

Some drypoints by M. Ryerson convey the special quality of tone and atmospheric character peculiar to drypoint. The fuzzy line, from which the burr has not been removed, adds appreciably to the possibility for variation in print-making. Jerome Myers, who has never tired of the genre subjects attainable limitlessly in New York City, shows here a pair of elderly women peddling smallwares from a basket. Mr. Myers never omits the sentimental touch, for these folk are true characters of city life.

There are other prints of varying interest by Churchill Ettinger, J. E. Costigan and J. Knowles Hare.

D. A.

"Mr. Dynamite"

Edmund Lowe, debonair detective, disports himself again in "Mr. Dynamite," solving various crimes and ending by being deported again by the local police. There are three murders, one done with a gun fired by the vibrations of a certain chord on the organ. There is a hidden safe, too; but none of these things can disturb the equanimity of the incomparable Mr. Lowe. Jean Dixon assists as his secretary. Wisecracks fall all over the place, as in all well-regulated Lowe stories. It's good of the kind. The opus may be seen at the RKO-Boston.

Atchison Acclaims Amelia Earhart

ATCHISON, Kan., June 8 (AP)—Amelia Earhart, the girl from Atchison who made good over the ocean, came home yesterday—and some said the folks cheered almost loud enough for Ed Howe to hear in Baltimore.

The mile-long parade in the woman flier's honor stirred memories of the old corn carnival processions which were introduced by Howe, the "sage of Potato Hill," now recuperating in the East.

Waving to the crowds pressing toward her, Miss Earhart rode in a flower-decked airplane float which the city firemen built. Behind her rolled other floats, some representing six weeks of painstaking work.

Last night she was a guest of the Kansas Editorial Association at a dinner after which national guard units from all sections of northeastern Kansas escorted her—in another parade—to Memorial Hall. There, after her introduction by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, she told the crowds of her exploits in the air.

Fireman for 45 Years

William E. Parker, chief of the Monterey, Calif., fire department, was a member of the city's first organized force 45 years ago.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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CAMDEN, ME. Several attractive, well-furnished cottages for rent; sea and mountain environment; best selections now. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CHESHAM, N. H.—8-room, electric-lighted cottage on Silver Lake, altitude 1384 feet; spring water. 72 Westland Ave., Apt. 21, Boston, evenings.

COTUIT, MASS., CAPE COD—Modern 7-room cottage; near Christian Science church; fireplace, garage, furnace, flowers; near beach. COTTRELL.

FOR RENT, Lake Placid—12-room cottage, garage. Write, telephone Beulah Beach, 325 Riverside Drive. Academy 2-2313, N. Y. C.

FORT POINT, NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS. For season, beautifully furnished, 7-room cottage; 3-car garage, bathhouses, private beach; 60 ft. from water. See owner, MRS. H. W. GOODWIN, 2 Pt. Pt. Rd., No. Weymouth, Mass.

$50 JULY—Camp on Lake Megunticook, Maine; 4 rooms, screened porch, boat, canoe. Phone Centre Newton (Mass.) 4352-M Monday.

OLD ORCHARD, MAINE—6-room cottage, 5 double beds, screened piazzas, pine grove, 3 minutes to beach. C. BROWNE, Bishop Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ON shore of Penobscot Bay, 8-room cottage to let; bath, garage. MRS. SUMNER CONDON, So. Brooksville, Me.

PICO BEACH, Mattapoisett—7 room house on waterfront. Sandy beach; ideal for children; may be seen Saturday or Sunday. Henry White, 232 South Main St., Mansfield, Mass. Tel. 412-W.

VERMONT TOURIST COTTAGE—New, attractive, quiet; near Mettowee River; 3 rooms, screened porches, electricity, complete housekeeping; over night, week, month; reasonable. Highway 30. Information write W. H. STRATTON, Granville, N. Y., c/o Pawlet, Vt., R.F.D.

COUNTRY BOARD

SUFFIELD, CONN.—Comfortable mod. home, pleasant surroundings, home cooking, reas. rates; swimming. Mrs. A. C. Shutt, Millrift.

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OPPORTUNITY for acting and technical experience with established summer theater at Kennebunkport, Me. R. C. C., 199 Bellevue St., Newton. Mass. N. N. 8786-W.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—For lease, 1 Strathmore Rd., Suite 1, large 7-room apt., $70; also 3 Strathmore Rd., Suite 3, 7 rooms, $60. Longwood 0900.

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CAMBRIDGE Heated 1-2-rm. kitchenette apts. ready; furn. or unfurn.; every mod. conv.; owner management. The Martin, 71-73 Martin St. ELIOT 9764.

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HOVE'S SWEET OLIVE, a delightful fragrant memory of the Deep South; postpaid, 2 drams, 60 cents; ½ oz., $1.10; list of rare odeurs sent. 529 Rue Royal, New Orleans, La.

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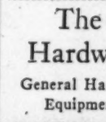
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KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

HAWKINS DYE WORKS
OUR SPECIALTY
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
120 Julia Street Phone 5-0093

ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Sts.
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

SIMS TIRE SERVICE
Distributors
FEDERAL TIRES
GALENA OILS, ARVIN CAR RADIO
USL BATTERIES
501 West Adams St. Phone 5-6020

Ice Cold Storage
Atlantic Ice & Coal Company
Latest Models Air Conditioned Refrigerators
Springfield Phone 5-4596 Ortega 2-1356 Myrtle Ave. 5-2500
S. Jacksonville 5-6741

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in the Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE *(Continued)*

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7209

LEGAL NEWS CO.
Publishers of
"LEGAL NEWS"
General Printing
Printers of Stock Certificates
205 EAST BAY ST. Phone 5-3855

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location, next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-1090

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS

Thomas P. Lynch Company
Accountants and Auditors
905 LYNCH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
C. O. LE NOIR Tel. 5-0669

THE H. & W. B. Drew Co.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

—SPECIALTIES—
Fresh Vegetables in Season
Home Cooked Pastry
Westerfield's Cafeteria
"THE SOUTH'S FINEST"
216 WEST FORSYTHE ST. Tel. 5-1759

Quality Cleanliness Phone 7-3733 *Courtesy Prompt Service*
Ye Bon Ton Bakery
L. Herrmann, Proprietor
1035 PARK STREET

Katherine Wadsworth

Milliner-Made Hats
The Ultimate in Style—but Priced to Your Advantage
123 LAURA STREET

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

STANDARD FURNITURE 520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Florida Bindery
Blank Books and Loose Leaf Binders
Rebinding Old Books Our Specialty
111 East Bay Street 'Phone 5-8153
R. C. Stanton
TROPICAL AQUATIC NURSERIES
Tropical Fish and New Imports
Visitors Welcome
4334 Beverly Avenue 'Phone 2-2393

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food at Tip Top Restaurant, 5th Street Store

Interior and Exterior Painting
Also all kinds of construction work, new and old buildings.
Smith and Stryhal
Jerry Smith Joseph Stryhal
1220 MARIANA AVE., CORAL GABLES
Phones Ev. 838-W and Ev. 145-W

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued)*

HAMMEL'S SINCLAIR SERVICE
Complete Service at Three Stations
1901 N. E. 2nd Avenue Ph. 27322
1 block west of First Church
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edg. 9197
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 29547
GOODYEAR TIRES
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery charging and road service

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
We finance the PAINTING of your home. Nothing down. 12 to 36 months to pay.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1516
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

TOILET ARTICLES and RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd Press
Est. 1914

KEEP-U-CLEAN
Dry CLEANERS
2028 N. W. 17TH AVENUE

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

BEACH LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning
Quality and Service
841 First Street, Miami Beach
Covering Greater Miami
PERCY LAMB, Prop.

ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church St. at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

PLAY SAFE
Have Your Winter Garments Mothproofed the "Universal" Method
Universal Cleaning Co.
INCORPORATED
804-806 S. HOWARD AVE.
Dyeing Phone H 3779 Laundry

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4083

MacDonald Printing Co
*

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EXCLUSIVE FABRICS
Essrig's
EVERYTHING IN DRESS MATERIALS
916 FRANKLIN ST
TAMPA, FLORIDA
FIRST-IN-FASHIONS

HOME
ECONOMY - QUALITY - SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX
STORES
INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Visit Our
Newly Remodeled Fur Shop
—a revelation to the Woman of the South. The South's outstanding shop in every respect.
L. Chajage
220 PEACHTREE

Furniture Repairing
Upholstering
Gliders Recovered
Johnson Furniture Shop
627 Edgewood Ave. Main 1833

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

EVERY TIME YOU LOOK AT YOUR WATCH THINK OF
Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

DRY CLEANING — Snow's LAUNDRY — DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Strozier's Service Station
Gas—Quaker State Oil
Kelly Tires
Exide and Willard Batteries
639 GEORGIA AVENUE PHONE 2026

Jones & Coney
Commercial Printers
Folders—Booklets
411 BROADWAY PHONE 3087

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Joe Kleeb
"One Price to Everybody"
Authentic Showing
Cool Summer Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 Cherry Street

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

MAC ON THE JONES
OIL CO.
SERVICE STATION
Koolmotor Gasoline and United States Tires
COLLEGE AND SPRUCE STREETS

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOLKESTONE CARLTON
on Sea Front; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; good food and beds; moderate terms; garage adjoining.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HERTS, Hilfield Park, Aldenham (off Watford By-Pass)—16th Century "Home," restful and beneficial; tennis, fishing, squash, swimming; near golf; riding school attached; 500 acres open country for hacking; boys, girls and parents are very welcome; terms from 4 gns. weekly. Particulars, MRS. SHERRY.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED English secretary, literary, journalistic, languages, shorthand, typist; passport, Europe, America; highest refs. Box 14, Viale Bianca Maria 45, Milan.

WANTED

GOOD FAMILY, Geneva, offers hospitality, July-August, to girl or boy; good family, England, in exchange for own boy (18). Write Beauverd, Tranchées 46, Geneva.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8. CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL-KOKS-CINDERS

Ask for Folder with Customers' Testimonials

WELLENDORF & GABE
Ellinorsvej 8. Tel. Ordrup 3460 (2 lines)
BUTTER MARGARINE GROCERY
As near as your telephone.
Delivery only direct to the households.

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 92777
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWVEDRYF- Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatser
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING
Ged: Leerares der Ned: Mode Vakbond. Geeft les in patroonteekenen en naaien. Patronen naar maat verkrygbaar. Clublessen 6 personen; 2 uur per week. F 4 per maand; aan huis gegeven. J. Halbertsma, Swammerdamstraat 94.

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

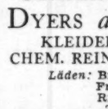
Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 4, Oslo Tel. 36361

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

VÄR-O MALPÅSAR
Specially Prepared Paper Bags
MOTH BAGS
Bags for Dresses, Bags for Draperies, Bags for Rugs any size.
E. & H. HAEGGLUND
Ynglingagatan 7 Tel. 332278

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG



ANTON LARSSON
FOTO-MAGASIN
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing,
Enlargements, Frames and Framing Work

Stationery
H. WENNERHOLM
Pappershandel
Norrlandsgatan 31
Also films, printing and developing

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

H. BLOMBERGS JÄRNAFFÄR, A. B.
Biblioteksgatan 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Eskilstuna ware a speciality.
COPPER ARTICLES

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality.

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Emil A. Gutekunst
Architekt und Baugeschäft
BASEL, Schwarzwaldallee 44
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
SOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

GERBER - SCHÖNTHAL
DYERS *and* CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und
CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Läden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchhen 3
Tel. 21.597

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31,521

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MOBEL
SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

Wollenhof & Co.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue du Nidau 28 *Tel. 28.91*
Hairdressing

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 25 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève
MEUBLES EN ACIER
"BIGLA"

BOULANGERIE — PATISSERIE
O. ISELI
35 Chêne-Bougeries
"GATEAU ROYAL"
ZWIEBACKS & LONGNETS
On Porte à Domicile Tel. 49.801
(Baker and Confectioner)

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Parfumerie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Tel. 45.779

VITRERIE—STORES—MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
Rue d'Italie 16
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS
GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGÈNE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7 *(Linen)*

Restaurant
Du Parc Des Eaux-Vives
Situation unique dans le plus beau PARC DE GENÈVE
Menu à Frs. 4.- et 5.-
Thé et Dîner dansants
W. HAURI, Restaurateur

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and
15 RUE DE RIVE

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITÉ
4 Place du Molard

COOKING and HEATING
BY GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

SCHEURER S. A.
BEST QUALITY SHOES
Ready-made and to Order
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
(Exclusive Models) 3 Rue du Rhone

Needlework Tapestries
BRODERIES ROUMAINES
MLLE. MULLER
5 Rue du Mont-Blanc

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies Repairs
O. BACHMANN Passage des Lions 7

SALON MARGUERITE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
3 Avenue du Mail English spoken.

MODES
ROSEMARY
L. OECHSLIN
4 Rue Verdaine (Hats)

HERISAU

Pension Rosenheim
Sunny Rooms
Vegetarian Cooking If Desired
Butterküche Pensionspreis Fr. 4.50 an
CAFÉ TEA ROOM

INTERLAKEN

SALON BORN
Unionstrasse 7, Tel. 590
Spezial-Damen-Frisier-Salon
(Ladies' Hairdressing)
First Class Service
Permanent Waving
Hair Cut—Perfumery

Eisenhandlung Zwahlen
IRONMONGER
Come and see our stock of household articles and china.
Swiss Cow-Bells
Postgasse 6, Vis-à vis Hotel Oberland

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

Coal Wood Gasoil
PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens Dépot de commandes
Magasin Caprez, Place St.-Francois
Pully, Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Ave. du Tirage

AUX BONNES MONTRES
G. Benoit-Chatelain
Rue St. Francois 14, first floor
Tel. 22.077 1er Etage
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
REPAIRS

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

Epicerie fine
"MELROSE"
Charcuterie fine
G. CURCHOD, Place de la Gare.
Tel. 32.807. Service à domicile.
(Groceries)

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8
Lavage à la main.
MME. CAVIN Tel. 29.748

CHAILLY s/LAUSANNE

MAISON DE REPOS
REST HOME
Cuisine soignée
VILLA CLAIR-MATIN
Chemin de la Coudrette 10
Tel. 25.832

LUCERNE

A Magnificent Selection of Original Silk Shawls
Scarfs of all shapes, Collars, Belts, Buttons, Buckles, Clips, Stockings, Beach-Socks, etc.
A. NIEDERHAUSER
NOVELTIES
Reussbrücke (Kramgasse 1)

NEUCHATEL

Watches and Jewellery
Horlogerie—Bijouterie—Orfèvrerie
Paul Matthey
Rue de l'Hôpital Tel. 1832

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful Selection of Hats

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
Rue du Bassin and St. Maurice
Chaussures, Maroquinerie, Chemiserie pour Messieurs
FOOTWEAR

BOOKS STATIONERY
MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2. Tel. 1804

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Turn Your Washdays Into Holidays
by Patronizing the
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZURICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NR. 84.209

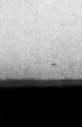
Modes de paris
bliss & co. zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

MALER-ARBEITEN
ZIMMER TAPEZIEREN
besorgt Ihnen fachgemäss
FRITZ ANDERMATT
Hotestr. 38 Zürich 6
(Painter and Decorator)

Damenkonfektion
MASS-ATELIER
Krause-Senn,
Badenerstrasse 44
Ready mades, and made to measure.

VERVIELFÄLTIGUNGSBÜRO
Werbebriefe
Drucksachen
Ed. Angst, Unt. Mühlesteg 2. (b/Zentral)
Tel. 38.829
(STATIONERY, PRINTING)

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse


HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser

B. KNAKOWSKI
EXPERT WORKSHOP
FOR GOLD AND SILVERWARE
Zürich 6. Stampfenbachstrasse 74.

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

Everything in Groceries and Provisions from the four corners of the world.
Stockists of Toilet Goods, "Judgeware," Brooms.
PRINGLES
Telephone 1733 P. O. Box 646
(Two Lines) Corner Zastron and Aliwal Sts.

For Everything Electrical Try
CLEMENT MARSH
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
49 HENRY STREET Phone 101

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
CAFE
The most popular
RENDEZVOUS
in CAPETOWN

Are you tailored by
HECTOR POWE?
There are hundreds of Men's Suits awaiting your choice in Cleghorns Man's Shop!

Branch at Port Elizabeth
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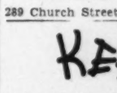

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Seasonable Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers

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387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
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Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

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For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
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133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
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The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

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"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments
Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Monitor Movie Guide

Josephine Hutchinson a Trade Pioneer's Wife in 'Oil for the Lamps of China'

By E. C. S.

Age of Indiscretion (Metro)—David Holt as a lovable boy who acquires a sympathetic stepmother after his mother gets a divorce and marries into great wealth. Paul Lukas as the father provides pleasant moments in the picture, and May Robson has a strong court scene as the grandmother who confesses to a mean maneuver to gain possession of the boy. Madge Evans, Helen Vinson.

Alias Mary Dow (Universal)—Sally Eilers as a waitress adopted into a wealthy family brings comfort to her adopted mother and marries well after disposing of the crooked youth bent on blackmail. Henry O'Neill, Katherine Alexander, Ray Milland.

Alibi Ike (Warner) — Joe E. Brown as a baseball player who nearly wrecks his career with his clownish habit of producing alibis to prove that events would have been otherwise if . . . He wins the girl and the big game in the end.

Josephine Hutchinson in "Oil for the Lamps of China"

Awakening of Jim Burke (Columbia)—Boy musician makes good on his father's terms and then is given back his violin, the father finally realizing that the boy has rights of his own. Jack Holt, Jimmie Butler, Florence Rice.

Call of the Wild (Twentieth Century)—A much modified version of Jack London's story of two men and a girl roughing it in the snow country, with a dog as a large assistance in their survival. Clark Gable, Loretta Young, Jack Oakie, Reginald Owen.

Cardinal Richelieu (Twentieth Century)—George Arliss congenially cast as the crafty prelate who outwitted the enemies of Louis XIII and helped forward the process of unifying France. Edward Arnold, Maureen O'Sullivan, Douglas Dumbrille.

Chinatown Squad (Universal)—Demoted policeman gets back on the force by helping capture a murderer. A fast-moving melodrama that seldom makes sense but provides a moderate amount of routine entertainment. Lyle Talbot, Valerie Hobson, Hugh O'Donnell.

College Scandal (Paramount)—Girl student helps solve mystery of two murders on the campus at intervals in the rehearsals of a musical play. A mentally unbalanced woman is responsible for the senseless killings. Kent Taylor, Wendy Barrie, Arline Judge.

Doubting Thomas (Fox) — Will Rogers as a husband who goes in for crooning as a means of curing his stagestruck wife. Hilarious doings when the little theater performance goes wrong. Billie Burke, Alison Skipworth.

Escape Me Never (British and Dominion) — Elisabeth Bergner's memorable portrait of a waif who clung to a philandering composer through many unhappy experiences and interludes of gaminerie, transferred to the screen as it was done on the stage. Hugh Sinclair, Griffith Jones, Irene Vanbrugh, Lyn Harding.

The Flame Within (Metro)—Morbid triangle story of a woman doctor's affair with the heavy-drinking husband of a mentally unbalanced patient. Mawkish and depressing. Ann Harding, Maureen O'Sullivan, Herbert Marshall, Louis Hayward.

Gigolette (Radio)—An attempt to inject a romantic motive into the tawdry atmosphere of a night club that exists only to rob its patrons. Malodorous. Adrienne Ames, Ralph Bellamy, Donald Cook, Robert Armstrong.

The Girl From Tenth Avenue (First National)—Another telling of the backstairs legend of the society man, disappointed in love, marrying a tenement girl during a spree, and being saved by her from the wiles of his former fiancée. Bette Davis, Ian Hunter, Colin Clive, Alison Skipworth.

In Caliente (First National)—Elaborate girl and music spectacle, with Dolores Del Rio as a dancer determined to punish Pat O'Brien for printing unfavorable comment on her performance. They end by marrying. Complicating romantic intrigue furnished by Edward Everett Horton and Glenda Farrell. Acres of glamour in the ensemble numbers.

Loves of a Dictator (Gaumont - British)—The queen with a philandering consort falls in love with a commoner who rises to dictatorial powers, only to abandon everything that she may escape from her adopted country. A trite legend of pomp and circumstance, with Clive Brook and Madeleine Carroll interesting and handsome in the leads. Emlyn Williams, Helen Haye, Frank Cellier.

Men of Tomorrow (Columbia)—Newsreel man captures the gangsters. Melodramatic filler for quantity programs. Richard Cromwell, Wallace Ford, Billie Seward.

Murder in the Fleet (Metro)—Murder mystery aboard a battleship, with comic interludes by Ted Healy and Nat Pendleton as romantic rivals. Robert Taylor as a naval officer detects the villain. The fight in the powder magazine! Jean Parker, Jean Hersholt, Una Merkel, Arthur Byron.

The Nitwits (Radio)—Wheeler and Woolsey as slapstick detectives. Evelyn Brent.

Oil for the Lamps of China (First National)—Pat O'Brien as agent of a great oil company in a remote Chinese province sacrifices himself and his family to his loyalty to his employers. Josephine Hutchinson as his wife who reminds the company at the last of the tradition that it always takes care of its men. Part of the way the film reflects the sardonic tone of Alice Tisdale Hobart's novel. Strong in local color. Jean Muir, Lyle Talbot, Arthur Byron, Donald Crisp.

Our Little Girl (Fox)—Cunning doings and pathetic moments for Shirley Temple in the story of a child puzzled by the estrangement of her parents, happy in their reconciliation. Her antics with a black scotty provide much of the fun. Rosemary Ames, Lyle Talbot, Joel McCrea. Some scenes at a circus.

Public Hero No. 1 (Metro)—How the Department of Justice men captured one of the most desperate gangsters, with a jail break and a theater ambuscade for resemblance to the Dillinger hunt. For adults who are not fed up on wholesale shootings and thugs. Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, Chester Morris, Joseph Calleia.

The Scoundrel (Paramount)—For most of its course this is a sharply self-satirizing picture of smart decadents weary at last even of their paraphrases of Oscar Wilde. Then it is all turned into a preposterous miracle play, with supernatural trimmings, for a sentimental ending. Noel Coward is everything that could be expected in his portrait of the callous publisher until it comes time for that hard-to-swallow conclusion, when the drowned miscreant is represented as returning in search of just one person who will give him the pardon of sympathetic tears. Julie Haydon, Stanley Ridges, Martha Sleeper, Alexander Woollcott, Eduardo Cianelli, Ernest Cossart.

Ten Dollar Raise (Fox)—A timid clerk comes into a fortune through no merit of his own. If you like stories told in slow motion. Edward Everett Horton, Karen Morley, Berton Churchill.

Star of Midnight (Radio)—A fair follow-up for "The Thin Man," with William Powell as a detective who consumes unlimited alcohol and has the congenially witty aid of Ginger Rogers in solving the mystery of a gruesome series of murders.

[This guide is published Saturdays]

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Georgia

Albany—Mondays and Thursdays, 7 p. m., WGPC, 1430kc.

New York Prescribes Size of Its Lobsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8—Lumbermen all along the Atlantic coast were warned today against shipping lobsters less than 3 1-16 inches or more than 4¾ inches long into the Empire State, and dealers from buying lobsters that do not come within these dimensions. Back of the order, which was issued by Lithgow Osborne, State Conservation Commissioner, is a new state law. Mr. Osborne said reports received at his office indicated that the statute was being ignored.

Chain Store Files Seized For Lobbying Inquiry

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The complete files of the Food, Drug and Grocery Chain Stores of America, Inc., were seized June 6 from its offices in the National Press Building here, under a subpoena issued by the special House committee investigating alleged lobbying activities of the American Retail Federation, Inc.

The organization is composed of 160 groups of the largest chain stores in the country. It was understood that two truckloads of papers were removed from the corporation's offices by a representative of the House sergeant at arms, who was accompanied there by John A. Logan, executive secretary and office manager, on the orders of Committee Chairman Patman of Texas.

Georgia Jobless Get Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Because they have obtained employment in private industry, 400 families in Bibb County have been taken off relief rolls during the last month. Farmers are the principal private employers at this time. At present there are 4876 families on the ERA rolls.

Worth Knowing

CASTING WINDOW
MORE THAN 18,000 MOVIE "EXTRAS" ARE REGISTERED AS AVAILABLE; BUT THERE ARE JOBS FOR ONLY ABOUT 600 A DAY ON THE AVERAGE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

6

Check (√) Yes or No

1. An "astronomical year" is exactly 365 days. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. The Smithsonian Institution in Washington was established under the terms of the will of an Englishman. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Venus is nearer the earth than Mars. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. There are 39 books in the Old Testament. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The Vice-President of the United States receives a larger salary than the Secretary of State. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Chicago is larger than Moscow. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Queen Victoria reigned over England longer than any other British ruler. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Thackeray wrote "Vanity Fair." (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Newfoundland was the earliest colonial possession of Great Britain. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. The arctic tern is the name of a marine animal. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The correct answers, with details, will be found among the advertisements]

For the Scrapbook

The true nature of anything is the best it can grow into.—*Aristotle.*

It is better to follow even the shadow of the best than to remain content with the worst; and those who would see wonderful things must often be ready to travel alone. —*Van Dyke.*

I remember, when I myself was still a young man, I was sent in company with another on a deputation to the proconsul; my colleague, it so happened, was unable to proceed, and I saw the proconsul and performed the commission alone. Upon my return, when I was about to lay down my office, and to give an account of its discharge, my father got up in the assembly and bade me privately to take care not to say *I* went, but *we* went, nor *I* said, but *we* said, and in the whole narration to give my companion his share.—*Preface to Plutarch's Lives, Dryden's Translation.*

Brevities

Louis Allis Messenger: Keep your temper, no one else wants it.

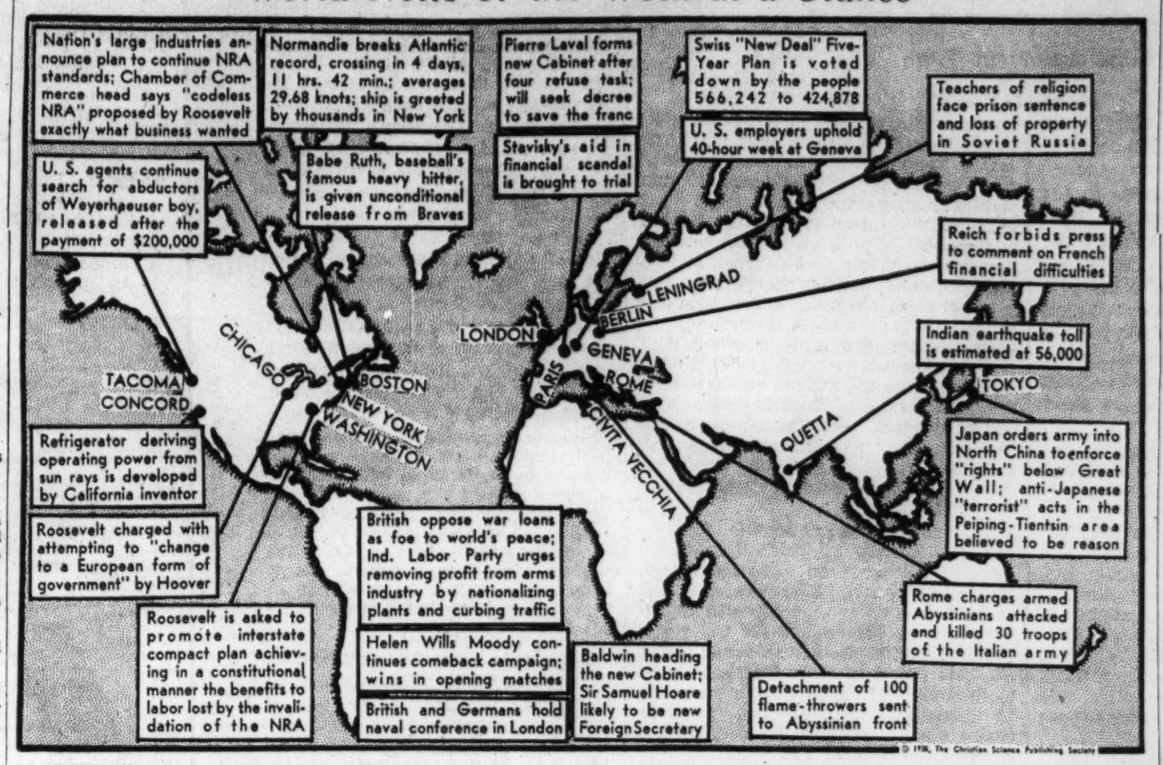
Duluth News-Tribune: In the last analysis federal aid is just taking money from the people and giving it back to them.

Charleston Mail: A phonograph blared a jazz tune as the King of Siam announced his abdication. Well, he can always say he was driven to it.

Washington Post: There are so many kinds of postage stamps now current that a man who pasted a chewing gum wrapper on an outgoing letter several days ago received a reply beginning, "Answering your special delivery letter forwarded by air mail . . ."

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nation's large industries announce plan to continue NRA standards; Chamber of Commerce head says "codeless NRA" proposed by Roosevelt exactly what business wanted
Normandie breaks Atlantic record, crossing in 4 days, 11 hrs. 42 min.; averages 29.68 knots; ship is greeted by thousands in New York
Pierre Laval forms new Cabinet after four refuse task; will seek decree to save the franc
Swiss "New Deal" Five-Year Plan is voted down by the people 566,242 to 424,878
Teachers of religion face prison sentence and loss of property in Soviet Russia
U. S. agents continue search for abductors of Weyerhaeuser boy, released after the payment of $200,000
Babe Ruth, baseball's famous heavy hitter, is given unconditional release from Braves
Stavisky's aid in financial scandal is brought to trial
U. S. employers uphold 40-hour week at Geneva
Reich forbids press to comment on French financial difficulties
LONDON
BERLIN
LENINGRAD
CHICAGO
TACOMA
CONCORD
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
GENEVA
PARIS
ROME
CIVITA VECCHIA
QUETTA
TOKYO
Indian earthquake toll is estimated at 56,000
Refrigerator deriving operating power from sun rays is developed by California inventor
Roosevelt charged with attempting to "change to a European form of government" by Hoover
British oppose war loans as foe to world's peace; Ind. Labor Party urges removing profit from arms industry by nationalizing plants and curbing traffic
Japan orders army into North China to enforce "rights" below Great Wall; anti-Japanese "terrorist" acts in the Peiping-Tientsin area believed to be reason
Rome charges armed Abyssinians attacked and killed 30 troops of the Italian army
Roosevelt is asked to promote interstate compact plan achieving in a constitutional manner the benefits to labor lost by the invalidation of the NRA
Helen Wills Moody continues comeback campaign; wins in opening matches
British and Germans hold naval conference in London
Baldwin heading the new Cabinet; Sir Samuel Hoare likely to be new Foreign Secretary
Detachment of 100 flame-throwers sent to Abyssinian front
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

"What Was That, Again?" "That Was a Good One!"

The Boy and His Pal Were Having a Jolly Chat When Along Came Mrs. S. S. Bennet, of Piedmont, Calif., and Recorded the Talkie for the Monitor Camera Club.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Uzziah's Punishment

IN II Chron. 26, we read of the military success and growing prosperity of Uzziah, king of Judah, who came to the throne at the age of 16, and reigned for 52 years (vs. 3). For a long while his actions were "right in the sight of the Lord" (vs. 4), but at length, "when he was strong, his heart was lifted up so that he did corruptly and trespassed against the Lord his God" (vs. 16 Revised Version).

In his overweening pride he attempted to arrogate to himself the functions of the sacred Jewish priesthood, forcing his way into the temple to offer incense in person. The priests resisted this move, which in those days was regarded as an act of sacrilege even on the part of a king. So far from giving way, Uzziah arrogantly sought to persist in his ill-advised plan; but a stern judgment awaited his temerity, for in the midst of his burst of wrath he was smitten with leprosy, which afflicted him until the day when he at length "slept with his fathers" (verse 23, cf. vs. 21).

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All-in-all — Pronounced as one word, *Awl'-in-awl'*.

Bowed (Psalms 145:14)—Rhymes with *loud*, not with *load*.

Camest—Two syllables.

Chaldees — The new Webster's breaks with customary usage and records a preference for accent on the second syllable, *Kal-deez'*. We feel sure that readers will bear with us if we prefer to side with the Oxford, the Standard, and the old Webster's, and stress the first syllable.

Consummate — As a verb, *kon'-suh-mate* (short *o*, clipped-short *u*, long *a*). As an adjective, *kon-sum'-it* (*o* clipped-short, *u* and *i* short).

Gavest—Two syllables.

Hypothesis — Preferably *hi-poth'-e-sis* (first *i* long, *o* short, *e* as in create, second *i* short. When "the" precedes the word (which begins with a consonant sound), the *e* in the is sounded approximately as *a* in *sofa*.

Jerusalem — The first *e* is as in create.

Mountain—End it *-tin*; not *-tane* or *-'n*.

Nehemiah — Preferably *Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, second somewhat less sustained as in create, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Parenthetical matter — Words set off by parentheses are usually read at a somewhat faster tempo and in a more subdued tone.

Prism—In ordinary usage, a prism is a solid body with straight sides, whose ends, regardless of shape, are identical. For example, a three-four-, five-, or six-sided (etc.) lead pencil, before it is sharpened, is a prism. (It is not to be confused with a cone or a pyramid.)

Glass prisms (usually three-sided ones) are commonly used in refracting light rays and in giving students an opportunity of studying the colors of the spectrum. With this as a background, we have extended the scope of the word (as in "Truth's prism and praise") to include the sense of "effulgence, glorified light." Incidentally, the colors of the rainbow are the prismatic colors, or colors of the spectrum.

Promisedst—Three syllables.

Satest—The *a* is short.

Seeth—Two syllables.

Sinai — Preferably *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

Species—Singular, *spe'-shiz* (long *e*, short *i*; plural, *spe'-sheez*.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Knitted Car Wraps

NOW that knitting is the fad, one girl has made a number of pretty colored scarfs that she calls "car wraps." She incloses each scarf in a flat cloth bag that can be hung on the rail of the car. When anyone joins her for a ride, and the air turns cool, she has a wrap to offer the guest. The bag insures the scarf's being clean, and the convenience appeals enough to car riders that the girl has sold a number of sets.—M. S.

Quotation for Today

LOTS of things that couldn't be have been done.—BATES.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Not Too Small to Be Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y.

SHE was coming back after a glorious vacation, back to the little town so small and so interested in everybody's affairs. When she had moved there her friends had laughed and said, "Why, in a town as small as that the postman will have to read your mail for news!"

At last she was home; and as evening drew near a rap came at her door. Upon opening it she found the postmistress with a basket of preserves in her hands.

"Good evening, Mrs. B——," said the caller. "Here are your berries. You see, the day you left, a postcard came for you with a message written so large I could not avoid noting that your friend was sending you a crate of berries. I knew they would spoil before you returned, so I just took them home and canned them for you. I hope you will like the way I did them."

In Lighter Vein

Czech!

A German, one night, and a Czech
Played czechers and stood nech and nech.
When asked to play czess,
The Czech czuchled, "Yes."
And soon had the Teuton in czech.

Household Hint

Wife: "Where do you want to spend the holidays?"

Husband: "I haven't thought about it. What have we decided?"—*Answers.*

Mistake

Male Straphanger: "Madam, you are standing on my foot."

Female Ditto: "I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down."—*Washington Post.*

Identified

"Did you enjoy your dinner, sir?" asked the solicitous restaurant hostess.

"Yes, except the dessert — it was terrible."

"Did you have plum pudding or lemon pie?"

"I don't know, it tasted like glue!"

"Ah! It was the plum pudding. The lemon pie tastes like paste."—*American Legion Monthly.*

A Word a Day

Counsel for the plaintiff had reason to suspect that somebody connected with the defense had been instructing one of the witnesses.

"Look here," he said severely, pointing an accusing finger at the man in the box. "You realize, don't you, that you have taken an oath to tell the truth?"

"I do."

"All right, then. Now, I want to know if you know the meaning of the word 'collusion'?"

"Soitingly! I was in one once on the railway."—*Tit-Bits.*

Daily Anecdote

Price on the Herald

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE establishing a newspaper in New York City, William Randolph Hearst endeavored to purchase one of the then existent papers. Among these was the New York Herald, then owned by James Gordon Bennett, who was in Paris at the time.

Mr. Hearst cabled Mr. Bennett: "Please put price on New York Herald."

Bennett promptly replied: "Three cents daily; five cents Sunday."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Trail of Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY

I BUILT THIS RAFT SO WE COULD FOLLOW MARMADUKE
GOOD — NOW WE'LL FIND OUT WHAT HE'S UP TO!
SHHHH— HE'S GETTING INTO THE BOAT NOW
LET'S WAIT UNTIL HE GETS A GOOD START —
YES — ITS BETTER IF HE DOESN'T SEE US
THERE HE GOES AROUND THE BEND! ROW, TUBBY
HEP
HEP
HEP
HEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Peachy Gets a Little Attention*

By CARMACK

My goodness - Jimmie's pony certainly gets a lot of attention —
Everybody seems to want to feed him something - Grass and sugar and things like that —
"And he doesn't have to sit up or lie down and roll over or do any of the silly tricks that we have to do when we want somebody to give us a tidbit", I said to Tiddlywinks —
"No", answered Tiddlywinks, "but he has to carry people around on his back, and you wouldn't care to do that, would you?"
Naturally I had to admit that I wouldn't, after which it seemed best to change the subject -

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Commencement Time

The World's Week

MEMBERS of the class of 1935: No more embarrassing a job could be assigned than this—to address words of advice or hopefulness to the sixth crop of what Dr. Raymond Moley calls "depression graduates." Your number has been rising since 1929. It now includes close to one million university-trained men and women. You have a right to doubt the advice of those you feel are partly responsible for the conditions you have to face. You are in no mood to listen seriously to outpourings of good cheer from this platform.

But you may find something of interest—even of significance—in the short account of a man who was so hit by the depression that he attempted to make a living selling things from door to door. Over nearly every threshold, it seemed to him, came the words, "We never buy things at the door." A discouraging answer, an almost final rebuff, it might appear, to a man's efforts to maintain himself economically. Worse than that, even. For what a man in that condition needs is not merely the few pennies to be made out of his canvassing, but reassurance from a taste of success.

To this man's rescue came that which all of you are going to require urgently in the next few years—an idea. Following its leading, he had a number of small, neat brass plates inscribed "We Do Not Buy Things at the Door." And if it is amusing to picture him selling these readily at the very doors where his other wares had been rejected, it is also instructive.

It should be more than a small consolation to you that ideas have been spelling individual usefulness for many even in the midst of collective confusion. For ideas are not so scarce as they seem to be. And your reliance on them, instead of on the possibility that someone who has more money than you have may provide you with a salary, will increase your ability to recognize useful thoughts and to bring to the world what it can best use today—vision.

The apologist for these times who would earn your confidence will not confine his observations to the difficulty of finding outlets for your talents. He may in passing note the seriousness of unemployment among young people, which is emphasized this week at the Geneva International Labor Conference by a delegation representing jobless youth in many lands. But he will recognize that this problem is only a relative of those deeper maladjustments which the week's news has illustrated. Taught as you have been to look for connections between economic and political matters, you do not find it hard to realize that international unsettlement and scarcity of jobs are second cousins. You can regard this week's French cabinet crisis as something which concerns you personally because it has arisen from the French people's fear of devaluation of their currency—a devaluation which may have to come, however, not simply to meet an internal fiscal problem, but as a step toward stabilization of world moneys and revival of world trade. You can discern in currency disarrangements an impediment to trade that must spell idle hands on farms, in factory towns, in white collar communities.

No doubt too you can see the threat to your economic future which the nations' increasing reliance on force must hold. You need only recall a few passages from the earlier postwar economists to appreciate acutely the change for the worse which war brings to the "economic man." And you are aware that Italy's bullying of Ethiopia and Japan's further inroads in China this week are not favorable omens on the economic horizon, despite immediate orders for war supplies.

But in one respect at least you, as students, have been fortunate. In your maturer years of college life you have had the opportunity to study a gigantic attempt at social and economic reform while it was in its formative and highly experimental stage. You may be sure that, whatever becomes of the constitutionally defunct NRA, the ideal which it symbolized will not be lost sight of throughout many years to come, and that you will play important parts personally in making that ideal a reality.

In another respect also you are perhaps more fortunate than some earlier classes. You are going out among older men who are less cocksure than they were when an artificial prosperity deluded all sorts of people into imagining themselves self-made successes. You are going into a world that knows it needs not only experience but also vision—and perhaps not so much experience *as* vision. There is a feeling abroad among your elders today that they have bungled opportunity and faltered in emergency. And you may be the one class in all commencement history that will be able to reveal, without being scoffed at, your private conviction that you could do better.

Society and "Alabama" Pitts

WHEN the doors of Sing Sing prison opened and "Alabama" Pitts walked out, society faced a problem it couldn't dodge. Edwin C. Pitts was sent to prison as a boy of 20 for participating in a New York robbery. With the introduction of athletics into the prison, he became a star football and baseball player. So excellent was he that the Albany team in the International League offered to give him a job on his release. Immediately Judge W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Minor Professional Baseball Leagues, ruled that an ex-convict could not be admitted to organized baseball.

Here is a man Warden Lawes called "a man in every sense of the word." Here is a man who has paid his prescribed debt to society. Here is an instance in which a prison has apparently done a complete job of rehabilitation, of sending a man out with higher standards, more talents and better equipment than when he entered.

Is society to refuse to remit the debt once it is paid? Is society to undo the work of rehabilitation so sedulously achieved by the prison? Is society to permit the equipment bestowed upon this man to corrode and be wasted? Prison administrators have often been told that their job is to rehabilitate men convicted of crimes so they will be safe for society. The issue in this instance appears to be whether or not society is safe for the rehabilitated man.

Fortunately other offers are coming to Pitts and there is evident a wide desire to help him. Judge Bramham should be credited with acting from the most sincere motives. He doesn't want organized baseball to suffer from having an ex-convict in the game. He sees Pitts, and thinks society will see Pitts, as an ex-convict. Does society so see him? Whether baseball, as a business and as a sport, can give a rehabilitated man a chance, is the immediate question. The deeper problem is whether society is ready to rehabilitate its own attitude toward a reformed man.

Byng of Vimy

THERE is a tide in the affairs of men. Historians swayed by momentous events may trace that in Lord Byng's career to a blustery dawn in April, 1917, when the Canadian forces under his command swarmed out of their redoubts before Vimy Ridge and carried the drab objective in a relentless drive.

Honors came unstintingly to the hero of Vimy and Cambrai—promotion, title, a government grant. Lest it appear that the fortunes of war smiled generously on his comrades alike, it is well to state that Lord Byng's success was one of startlingly few exceptions to the general loss of power and prestige sustained by his high-ranking colleagues in the war.

If devotion to King and country is the basic attribute of a fine soldier, Viscount Byng of Vimy was as notable in peace as in war. Armistice brought the opportunity for retirement with popular acclaim and material abundance, but Lord Byng forsook this alluring path. In accepting the Governor Generalship of Canada and subsequently leadership of the Metropolitan Police of England which he thoroughly reorganized, General Byng was not obeying a martial command, he was responding to a nation's call.

His postwar services had none of the dramatic climaxes of his work with the armies in France. That he accomplished as much by these peacetime missions, though in a less spectacular way, historians eventually may agree.

Away With All Abstainers!

"HOW can you make people drink at noon?" is the bold headline of a liquor maker's announcement to the trade, an authentic copy of which the American Business Men's Research Foundation asserts has come into its possession.

Here are several excerpts from this candid document of an American liquor-making and importing firm. They are submitted to the consideration of those persons who voted for repeal because they swallowed the propaganda of the drink interests and honestly believed repeal would promote temperance. Incidentally, this first release to the liquor retailer promises a sales plan which shall be "an effective assault on the great market of nondrinkers or very infrequent drinkers." This objective is to be attained by a barrage of advertising.

"Newspapers of all leading metropolitan cities will carry frequent advertisements . . . stressing its (the imported French drink's) very real virtues . . . National magazines will feature the whole . . . story."

"At least four drinks ordered where there might have been none before," is the glad news predicted as one of the results of the new sales plan. Just one result. Another is that "in almost every instance, those who would have refused a drink will take this distiller's product."

All is fair in the liquor trade. It is pointed out that thousands take time out between luncheon and dinner for a few minutes' refreshment, *frequently non-alcoholic*. The italics are ours. By using the new plan inroads are being made into this great crowd of nondrinkers, the circular declares.

And so on, *ad nauseam*. How about it, Mr. and Mrs. Honest Believer in Repeal?

Romance of Gold

Book News of the Day

IT IS good to have gold back on its romantic pedestal for a few hours in THE GOLDEN GRINDSTONE, by Angus Graham (London: Chatto and Windus. 10s. 6d.), a book of the adventures of George Mitchell, an outstanding figure of the Klondike rush.

Gold may play a bigger part in world affairs today than it did at the close of the last century, but from the storyteller's point of view it has lost most of its glitter. Its place is more in the financial columns of the newspapers. Who, except for mine shareholders, cares any more where and how the precious metal is obtained? Today it appears to spend its time in musty vaults or traveling aimlessly backward and forward across the Atlantic in the forms of drab bars, like so many of those long, square loaves of bread used for sandwiches. In Britain they do not even give gold in transit in the streets a guard of honor. It might as well be delivered in a grocer's van. At least in the United States it has an armed escort to remind it of its importance.

* * *

But here in Angus Graham's book we have gold among its old associates again—redskins, wolves and names which send shivers of excitement down the spine: the Yukon, Chilkoot Pass, Hungry Creek, Mt. Deception, Porcupine River, and Great Slave Lakes and Dawson City.

Mr. Mitchell was an insurance broker in Toronto before the "gold fever" got him. But at heart he was not a black-coat worker. Whenever possible he escaped into the wilds, and in his own words he was "bush-wise, hardened and fit, and with plenty of spring in his muscles." These qualities he tested to the full in his subsequent adventures. We gather that in Quebec he still entertains friends and acquaintances with stories of his exploits, of which Mr. Graham has provided a written record.

* * *

It is typical of Mr. Mitchell that he took an unknown route to the Klondike, while others were treading better known if still hazardous paths. It was a hint dropped by another traveler of an unsuspected pass which set him off on a venture which ended eventually in failure for him. Many of his exciting experiences resulted from the folly of others—hangers-on, who followed him uninvited and caused trouble with the Indians. But though they brought him into great dangers, we have to thank them for adding enormously to the narrative.

The tale is told largely in Mr. Mitchell's own words. It is blunt, outspoken language, often crude; but prospecting in the frozen north of the American continent was far from being a picnic.

P. L.

Now That the NRA Is Gone

CONSTRUCTIVE AND UNSELFISH LABOR-INDUSTRY LEADERSHIP
"WHAT I NEED IS A GOOD INCUBATOR"
US
BLUE EAGLE EGGS OF MINIMUM WAGES AND FAIRER TRADE PRACTICES

Country Week End: Early June

I AWAKENED early, as a blackbird began his tremulous song to the sun that was flooding the world. For a few moments I sat on the window sill, watching the stir of an early spring day, then and there making up my mind to pack a rucksack and get off for the week end to a little village nestling among the beechwoods of Buckinghamshire.

For months my rucksack had lain at the bottom of a cupboard. I got it out and commenced packing, putting in only the bare necessities. It was not my bergen, that is reserved for more lengthy periods, but a little Swiss sack bought in a village in the Oberland before my first mountain climb. Almost affectionately I put on my stout brogues. If only shoe leather could talk! For five years these have gone with me on every walking adventure.

A bit self-consciously I hurried through the London streets, my pack feeling rather strange and my shoes ringing out a challenge on the hard pavements. Soon I reached the hustle and bustle of Paddington—the noises, the smells and the atmosphere of railway excitement. A brief two hours on the train and I alighted at a wayside halt some six miles from the village.

* * *

No one else got off and I felt a little lonely as I swung away from the station down the road. Soon I took to a little ribbon of a path that wound up a hill. Reaching the top breathless and rather warm, I was reminded that summer was not far away. I plunged down into the woods again—how lovely to crackle through the fallen leaves! Everywhere was foliage newly burst into tender green. Unexpectedly I came to a clearing. I thought I knew these woods well, but never before had I seen this avenue of tall beeches. For about half a mile I walked between two rows of straight and lofty trees while the sunlight, as it glanced off their silvery bark, showed up the ruddy gold of the fallen leaves in great contrast. Then I realized that I no longer felt lonely: a tremendous sense of peace had come over me.

Finding a sheltered spot, I sat down and ate my chocolate and apple. Odd that such a lunch eaten in the country is nectar and ambrosia. In town it would be just uninteresting!

My path lay over open country through little patches of scrub. I took it leisurely, arriving at H—— about four o'clock. Calling on a certain Mrs. Dean, one time nannie to a small cousin of mine, I was delighted to find she remembered me. She gave me a little low raftered room which promised the sunrise, then spread an enormous tea on the kitchen table and we ate and chatted together until near bedtime.

* * *

By eight o'clock the next morning I had breakfasted and was ready to be away. The village was scarcely stirring as I set off to follow a footpath which led for some distance by a small stream. My destination was some fifteen miles away, and as I had until evening I could afford to saunter, drinking in the sights and sounds of an awakening countryside. The sky was china blue with big fluffy clouds floating lazily across it. The birds were busy building nests, but not too busy to stop every now and then and warble a few tentative notes. There was a great scurry in the undergrowth, too, but my eyes weren't sharp enough to catch sight of any wee creatures.

Then I found my first bank of wild flowers! They were lovely—pale yellow and so gay. Standing by them, the wind encircled me with their light fragrance. "Good-by," I said reluctantly, "I have a tryst to keep with my valley further on"—a valley tucked away between two woods where the bluebells grow in great profusion.

* * *

After a while I came upon it. It was quite the same—unspoiled, protected, remote. To it I made promise of a later day when the bluebells would still be out. "I shall come soon again, little valley, and lie at the edge of the woods, and when my eyes are tired of gazing up at the sunlight as it filters through the beech leaves, I shall turn and feast them on your waving seas of purpley blue."

Then, walking on, I reached in time the more distant village. There I found rest and refreshment and, at twilight, a train back to London.

I was not leaving anything, for I had become a part of the stirring country on a young June day, its beauty I had made my own, its quietness I had stored in safety in my heart. . . . England has such loveliness. Freely she pours it into the laps of her children.

D. M. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Stabilization: For Want or Welfare

By Frank L. Perrin

EVIDENTLY the delegates attending the sessions in Detroit of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs experienced, in a single day, an intensive, and possibly a profitable, exposition of the opposing theories of modern economics. Eminent speakers, all mere men, appraised, denounced, defended and condoned the policies of national recovery, the attitude of organized labor, the weaknesses and benefits of emergency relief, thoughtfully deleting from their arguments and expositions, personalities, and, at least in part, partisan politics.

* * *

If any casual observer might have been inclined to imagine that the delegates are interested, primarily, in matters less abstruse and vital than economics, he or she must have been convinced that the representatives of several million American women, wives, mothers and homemakers, are closely in touch with all those affairs which concern the people as a whole and the welfare of the nation and the world. That day has passed, evidently, when the specialist in any line of endeavor or thinking can hope to persuade an audience of clubwomen that he or she possesses knowledge superior to that held by the listeners, and that whatever he or she may elect to say will go unchallenged or be misinterpreted.

There is hopeful promise in this, and an assurance that henceforth no blanket verdicts are to be voted in state and national elections. Some have assumed to believe that women in politics and in councils where affairs of the community or the state are considered and arbitrated have failed to comprehend or utilize the opportunity and responsibility bestowed by the granting of equal suffrage. The doubters have hoped, apparently, that superficial divisions in the ranks of organized women regarding somewhat inconsequential "inequalities" under the law would decimate the strength of both factions and, finally, virtually nullify the effects of enabling legislation.

* * *

Happily, if there was ever such a possibility, there is little or nothing now to indicate its continuance. An economic crisis such as that which has been endured seems to serve to unite in one constructive and forceful purpose the great family of America's thinking women. It was before such an audience in Detroit that a few courageous, if perhaps misguided, men undertook to explain and expound, or to challenge and analyze, the economic experiments which have been undertaken under the aegis of the so-called New Deal.

The agenda of the day provided an open forum for the discussion of many of the problems which seem so vital at the moment. Voluntary industrial agreements, as opposed to compulsory regimentation, were discussed, as was the attitude of organized labor in its alleged opposition to a lower wage in lieu of public relief. But perhaps the chief interest of all present was in the discussion of regimented or controlled production and the effort to increase welfare by destroying wealth.

* * *

The speaker who went forth to challenge such a policy was Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin. Rumor has it, of course, that Dr. Frank is ambitious politically. Perhaps he and his friends see him as a possible presidential aspirant in the Republican Convention in 1936. But there are others equally ambitious, so what he may say should not be discounted or its soundness challenged because of this. "To me it is incredible," he said, "that in a world of tragically unfilled human need we should now set out upon the quixotic attempt to increase welfare by destroying wealth or declining to create it. More goods at lower prices, not fewer goods at higher prices, is the only logical and socially defensible goal of an age of science and technology."

Pursuing this line of constructive attack the speaker insisted that the American people are not now using those tools and implements to the high and practical end desired. In the effort to stabilize he sees the danger, as he expresses it, of actually sterilizing and destroying the nation's economic enterprise. Why stabilize want, rather than welfare?

Perhaps Dr. Frank may, without intentionally seeking to qualify himself, have volunteered, in response to my polite invitation, as the writer of the next Republican national declaration of economic independence.

The Wide Horizon

Britain's Problem of Shorter Hours

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

HOW to apply in practice the propositions which everyone accepts in theory? That is a major problem for industry in our time, and it takes an acute form in the question of a shorter working week. That able younger member of the British Cabinet, Mr. Oliver Stanley, but recently Minister of Labor, and now Minister of Education in the new line-up, has been making a determined effort to induce the industrialists and workers of Great Britain to co-operate in action for spreading work among a larger number of employees. How important and how urgent this matter is may easily be judged when we consider a few glaring facts.

The year 1929 is now recognized to have seen the greatest trade boom since the war. But even then there were 1,000,000 unemployed in Britain. Mr. Harold Macmillan, speaking to the Institute of Chartered Accountants not so long ago, declared that Britain was near the top of another trade boom; but there are today 2,000,000 unemployed. Supposing the top of the boom to be further away than he supposed, even so there are few who are sanguine enough to suppose that any improvement under existing circumstances is likely to bring the unemployment figure down to the 1929 total of 1,000,000.

* * *

The power of the machine is increasing. Labor-saving devices are irresistible. Labor must not be the victim of our capacity to harness the forces of nature.

The machine is doing more. Man must, therefore, do a smaller proportion of the work; and he should gain, not lose, in the process. One practical experiment has been made in Great Britain to show how the problem may be solved. It was made by the firm of Lord Trent, better known as that of Messrs. Boots, the chemists, who have factories making articles for sale in their chemists' shops, and multiple retail stores selling the goods all over Britain. Here were peculiarly favorable circumstances for an experiment—those of a completely sheltered industry, making, distributing and selling its own products. When it reduced the working hours of its employees without reducing wages the firm found its profits increased rather than reduced.

It is with a view to encouraging similar efforts elsewhere that the former Minister of Labor approached the British National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress—the latter representing all the trades unions in the country. Both these bodies have separately considered the general problem, and both in theory recognize the desirability of spreading work among more workers. Yet neither is prepared for action acceptable to the other. The employers fear increased cost of production and therefore reduced power of competition with trade rivals. The trade unions will not contemplate a change which involves reduction of wages.

* * *

The Labor Minister asked both sides to consider the matter with a view to various kinds of co-operation, suitable to the respective needs of different industries. He pointed out that in cases where competition is domestic only, hours could be shortened without reduction of wages if there were agreement between the manufacturers. In cases where the competition is with foreigners the position is much more difficult. If the cost of labor bore an increasing proportion to the total cost of production, cheap foreign labor would have an increasing advantage over British. Here the Minister asked the trades unions to consider a shorter working week, thus facilitating employment of more workers, at a somewhat reduced wage.

It is hoped that some industries will follow the example of Messrs. Boots; and it is now believed that those who do will find that they have gained, economically, more than they have lost. Example is the best precept. When a number of trades have successfully explored the possibilities of adjusting the needs of labor to the machine, others will follow.

Mirror of Opinion

Illusion Street

READERS of "Sartor Resartus" will remember that Professor Teufelsdroeckh, who held the chair of Things-in-General in the University of Nobody-Knows-Where, dwelt in a garret in Illusion Street.

How many of us are today living in Illusion Street? We are surrounded by clouds of prejudice, by mists of tradition and convention, or buried in dust storms of propaganda. How seldom we penetrate the realities of life!

There is the illusion that happiness depends on our circumstances. We must have prosperity, security, comfort. We suppose that the possession of *things* will satisfy our hearts. We must have position, or power. We must go places and see things. Forever we are trying to rest in externals, forgetting that so long as we take ourselves with us into the midst of our possessions and privileges, these things cannot change our hearts or give us peace.

There is the illusion that slogans and dogmas, or programs and platforms, or revolutions and reforms, will rebuild civilization or usher in Utopia. As if legislation could destroy greed and selfishness, or dictatorship annul the effects of sloth and moral apathy, of blindness and human folly!

All these things have to do with the externals of life. They cannot affect the heart and soul of mankind. . . . "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.*